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CONTENTS

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

As of 8 September 1988, the Chad section will henceforth be published in the Central Africa division of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 September Middle East and South Asia Review 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Perez de Cuellar Warns Time 'Running Out' on Talks *[KUNA]* 3
Arab League's Klibi on Sustaining Gulf Peace *[London AL-HAWADITH 26 Aug]* 3

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Requests UN Mandate for West Bank, Gaza *[AFP]* 4
U.S. Urged To Take 'Further Positive Steps' *[MENA]* 4
PNC's Sha'th on Murphy Visit, Shultz Position *[London AL-HAWADITH 26 Aug]* 4
PLO Radio Views UN Mission Decision *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 6
PLO Team To Visit Amman 'Next Week' *[INA]* 6
Al-Quds Radio Notes Statement by Ahmad Jibril 7

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Prime Minister Meets Mozambican Foreign Minister 8

Chad

Acheikh ibn Oumar Notes Sudanese Mediation *[Paris]* 8

Egypt

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives in Cairo 8
Meets With Mubarak in Alexandria 8
Foreign Minister Views Regional Issues *[Jeddah 'UKAZ 23 Aug]* 8
Fatah Office Reopens in Cairo 1 Sep 9
Ghali Welcomes Western Sahara Peace Development 9
Public Security Chief Mamduh Bura'i Interviewed *[London AL-MAJALLAH 24-30 Aug]* 9
Authorities Close Newspaper, Publishing House *[Beirut AL-SAFIR 31 Aug]* 10

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Revolutionary Movement 11
Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Women's Meeting 30 Aug 21
Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks to Military Cadets 31 Aug 24
Al-Qadhdhafi Terms Reagan 'Coward' 31
Algiers on Press Conference With Al-Qadhdhafi 31
Source on 'Arafat Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi *[Algiers VOP]* 32

Jabir Hosts Dinner for Sudan's Khalil 32
New Radio To Broadcast From Malta 32

Morocco

King Hassan II Receives PLO's 'Abbas 32

Sudan

African Opposition Asks Government To Resign 33
SPLA Radio Reports Military Successes 33

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Kuwait

Briefs 34
Envoys Received 34

Oman

Briefs 34
Departing Omani Ambassador 34

PDRY

Briefs 34
Trade Delegation to USSR 34

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Receives Somali, Malian Ministers 34

United Arab Emirates

Briefs 34
Ambassador to Japan 34

Yemen Arab Republic

Minister Returns Home From Ethiopia Visit 34

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Receives Security Council Envoys 35
Special UN Envoy Chosen for Gulf Peace Talks *[AFP]* 35
INA Reports Iranian Cease-Fire Violations 35
Hammadi Visits France; Discusses Negotiations 35
Sees French Foreign Minister 35
Accuses Iran of Obstructing 598 36
Transport Minister Announces Shipping Activity 36
OPEC Secretary General Visits Oil Minister 36
Discusses Oil Markets 36
Cabinet Meets, Discusses Expatriate Investments 37
Ba'th Party, Sandinista Front Begin Talks 37
Paper Says Iran 'Violated' Algiers Accord 37

ISRAEL

Shahal Meeting With Iraqi Oil Minister Canceled 38
Tamir Confirms Peres-Husayn Talks in 1987 *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Sep]* 38
Likud Demands Tamir Dismissal 38

Jewish Agency Chief Meets SFRY Minister *[THE JERUSALEM POST 31 Aug]* 38
'Conditional Banishment' of Deportees Considered *[MA'ARIV 1 Sep]* 39
Sharon Backs Death Penalty for 'Terrorists' 39
Likud Ministers 'Quash' Unilateral Autonomy Talk *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Sep]* 39
IDF Funds for Territory Activities Increased 40
More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories 40
'Uprising' Toll Reported *[HA'OLAM HAZE 31 Aug]* 40
'Severe Riots' in Gaza Strip 40
2 Arabs Die in Clashes 40
1 Killed Al-Shati' Camp 40
Settler Wounds 2 Soldiers 41
Curfews Lifted on Gaza Camps 41
More 31 Aug Incidents Reported *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Sep]* 41
67 West Bank Arabs Arrested *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Sep]* 41
SLA Captures 3 'Terrorists' in South Lebanon 41
Ordnance Corps Exhibits New Equipment 41
New Police Unit To Deal With Riots, Protests *[AL HAMISHMAR 31 Aug]* 42
'Torah Observing Sephardim' Knesset List Reported *[HADASHOT 30 Aug]* 42
Factors Determining Party Choice Polled *[MA'ARIV 30 Aug]* 42
Poll Shows 'Strong Support' for Labor Positions *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Sep]* 43

JORDAN

Country Map Modified To Exclude West Bank *[Radio Monte Carlo]* 44
Minister Denies Change *[MENA]* 44
Al-Rifa'i on Press Measures, 'Accuracy' *[AL-DUSTUR 1 Sep]* 44

LEBANON

Iran Reportedly Working for Release of Hostages *[AL-NAHAR 31 Aug]* 46
Officials Take Stands on Presidential Election 46
Birri: 'Detente' is Key 46
Franjiyah Nomination Viewed *[VOL]* 47
'Any' U.S. Candidate Rejected 49
Maronites on 'National Duty' *[RFL]* 50
London Paper Views U.S. Position on Election *[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 28 Aug]* 50
Al-Huss Returns Home From University Hospital 51
Israelis Raid 'Military Positions' Near Sidon *[RFL]* 51
Flares Dropped 51
Amal-Hizballah Groups Clash in Burj al-Barajinah *[VOL]* 51
Resistance Fighters Carry Out Attacks in South *[VOM]* 52
3 Syrians Injured in Explosion in West Beirut *[RFL]* 52

SYRIA

Commentary Warns Lebanese 'Adventurers' 53

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

'Abdul Wakil Sends UN Letter on Geneva Accords 54
Rabbani Says Ishaq Khan To Continue Support *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 28 Aug]* 54
BAKHTAR Analyzes Post-Ziaul Haq Pakistan 55
WPC Delegation Comments on Geneva Accords 55
Islamabad Details Mujahidin Operations 56
Armed Gulbuddin Band 'Crushed' in Seyyed Karam 56
'Extremist' Groups Clash in Several Provinces 56
'Extremists' Killed in Intergroup Fighting 56

India

Parliament Houses Witness 'Uproarious Scenes' 57
First Landmine Blast in Punjab Kills 2 Policemen *[AFP]* 57
'Terrorists' Kill 6, Injure 5 in Punjab 58
Explosion on Bus Kills 1, Injures 2 in Kashmir 58
15 Armed 'Activists' Surrender in Tripura 58
Syrian Official Meets With Lok Sabha Speaker *[Damascus]* 58
Parliament Briefed on Fire at Oil Refinery 58
PATRIOT Reviews Foreign Policy 'Morass' *[18 Aug]* 58

Iran

Geneva Talks on Cease-Fire Continue 60
Velayati Affirms 1975 Accord 60
U.N. Spokesman on Status 60
Velayati on Shatt al-'Arab *[MENA]* 61
Plenary Session on Thursday 61
Session Fails To Meet *[KUNA]* 62
Stalemate To End 'Shortly' 62
UN Chief To Meet Velayati, 'Aziz 63
UN Chief Names Mediator 63
SAIRI Chief Sends Message 64
Commentary on Need To Continue Presence at Fronts 64
Mobilization Forces Depart for South, West 64
Khamene'i Addresses Mashhad Gathering 64
Moqtada'i on Punishing Smugglers, 'Mini-Groups' 65
Larijani Meets With British Official 65
Turkey's Kandemir Arrives in Tehran 30 Aug 66
Meets With Besharati 66
Delivers Message to Musavi 67
Nigerian Education Minister Arrives in Tehran 67
Montazeri Receives Nigerian, PRC Visitors 67
Mo'ayeri Meets With FRG Ambassador 67
Besharati Receives New Austrian, GDR Envoys 67
Besharati Receives Libyan Ambassador *[Tripoli]* 68
Besharati Holds Talks With Lebanese Delegation 68
Larijani Meets With CSSR Ambassador 68
Finance Minister Outlines Taxation Plans 68
Civil Aviation Head on Civilian Flights 69
Petroleum Minister Interviewed on Oil Industry 69

Sri Lanka

Editorials View Changes After Ziaul Haq's Death 71
Foreign Policy Praised *[SUN 19 Aug]* 71
More Violence Possible *[DAILY NEWS 19 Aug]* 72

1 September Middle East and South Asia Review

LD0109131688 [Editorial Report]

Libya

In a 31 August speech to military cadets broadcast by Tripoli television, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced the abolition of the "traditional, classical army" and its replacement by the "armed people." This will be done by transforming regular military units into "jamahiri guards," maintained on a voluntary basis and on full pay and by establishing an "armed people" comprising those who undergo national service training and personnel in the "defensive regions" under the command of the people's committees for defense. Al-Qadhdhafi recommended that national service training last 1 year, and that those being trained be paid the same wages they received in their civilian employment.

Viewing this move as part of the process of establishing a "model" jamahiri society, Al-Qadhdhafi denied that it will lead to military weakness, and claimed that the armed people will be "a strong arm that will protect the jamahiriyah and freedom." He said it is the people and their willpower, not the might of regular armies, which are the decisive factors in historical conflicts. The "Zionist occupation" has been given "sleepless nights" by the "revolution of stones" rather than by the armies, aircraft, and missiles of the Arab states, he contended. Libya itself must undertake a "serious and realistic review" of its political and defense alliances if there are no moves toward Arab unity before 1990, he added.

Al-Qadhdhafi berated the "cowardly" Egyptian regime in his speech, and asserted that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat achieved "nothing" from his visits to Egypt where he "kissed the hands of Husni Mubarak in the hope there could be some good in him." Al-Qadhdhafi challenged 'Arafat, who was present in the audience, to prove that he benefited from his relations with Egypt, but added that 'Arafat "cannot be blamed for going to Egypt." 'Arafat had hoped to make Egypt change its stand, Al-Qadhdhafi said, but "the result was zero." Al-Qadhdhafi advised the Palestinians that their struggle against Israel should be based on a strategy of secret armed resistance, secret sabotage, and popular rejection

'Arafat and Al-Qadhdhafi held "lengthy talks" the same day on developments in the Palestinian arena, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported, adding that they discussed ways to support the "uprising" and continue it until the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. A PLO source cited by the radio predicted that Palestinian leadership meetings will shortly take place in Tripoli.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

UN diplomatic circles cited by Tehran radio 1 September asserted that a "breakthrough" in the stalemate is imminent, disclosing that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will shortly announce a date for the withdrawal of troops to internationally recognized borders and for the establishment of a committee to identify the aggressor. Perez de Cuellar had earlier warned that "time was running out" in the negotiations, IRNA noted, but he expressed hope that "significant progress" will shortly be made. However, efforts to arrange direct talks between the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers 31 August were unsuccessful, IRNA reported, and Perez de Cuellar's spokesman confirmed that the secretary general has been "frustrated by the slow trend of the negotiations."

In Iran, Acting Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned that Iraq's "violations" could lead to "the resumption of the war," and he said this would allow Iran to achieve peace "from a stronger position and with better conditions," according to Tehran radio. Iran does not want the war to continue and it has not given up hope of reaching peace, he asserted, but it regards the course of the Geneva talks as "unsatisfactory" thus far.

A subsequent editorial in Iraq's AL-THAWRAH, reviewed by INA, described Hashemi-Rafsanjani's reference to the possibility of renewing the war as an "impudent, empty threat" that will not affect the Iraqi stand on the attainment of a comprehensive, lasting peace.

Regarding the situation of Iraqi Kurds, Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal told Ankara radio that some 40,000 Iraqi citizens have crossed from Iraq into Turkey, noting that these people claim they are fleeing from death. Turkey will extend all possible humanitarian aid to them, he said. Ozal noted that the issue was discussed at a 31 August meeting of Turkey's National Security Council. In Tehran, Iranian officials cited by Tehran radio and IRNA castigated Iraq's treatment of the Kurds during talks with a visiting Turkish envoy.

Iran

The Supreme Judicial Council has issued guidance to the revolutionary courts to take a "decisive stance" and mete out "harsh" punishment to members of "fighting and atheistic mini-groups" who have proved their "opposition to Islam" via "military attacks" against Iran, according to a Council spokesman cited by Tehran radio.

Lebanon

Unconfirmed Israeli Raid—Although Beirut radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that Israeli warplanes raided the Al-Qurayyah area, east of Sidon, monitored Israeli media were not observed to mention any such attack.

Political Developments—In a speech at a West Beirut rally broadcast by Beirut radio, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said there must be "detente" between the Lebanese factions before the election of a new president, stressing that there is no danger in postponing the election. The present government should withdraw its resignation and work with "national, Islamic, and Christian forces" to establish the future basis of the republic, he said, and no elections should be allowed before this occurs.

Promising that "either I and Lebanon will triumph or I will quit politics forever," Birri called for "the burial of the regime based on the so-called 1943 covenant" and the establishment of a "second Lebanese republic" based on "Arabism, democracy, sovereignty, liberation, and justice." He also stressed the need for the restoration of the PSP-Amal alliance that achieved "victory" in 1983, and stressed Amal's willingness to allow the Palestinians to maintain their presence east of Sidon.

In contrast, Voice of Lebanon radio broadcast a news conference by Lebanese Forces (LF) commander Samir Ja'ja' during which he described the proposal to achieve detente before elections as "illogical and unrealistic," and accused its proponents of not wanting elections. The LF is willing to discuss detente with all Lebanese parties anywhere in Lebanon after the election, he said, but detente cannot be achieved in the short period of time before the election. He urged Syria and the Muslim side to drop the nomination of former President Sulayman Franjiyah so that parliament can elect a new president as soon as possible.

Israel: Occupied Territories

A Dayr Ghassanah man was killed by soldiers after residents attacked the troops with stones, bottles, and bricks, Jerusalem radio disclosed. A resident of the Al-Shati' refugee camp was killed and four were wounded by IDF gunfire during "disturbances" at the camp, the radio reported. In Rafah, a 16-year-old youth died from wounds sustained in a disturbance 30 August, the radio added.

Police questioned and released a Jewish settler from Ma'ale 'Amos who injured two soldiers when he shot at "several figures" who threw a firebomb at his car, Jerusalem radio reported.

Security forces lifted the curfews from all Gaza Strip refugee camps 1 September, the radio announced.

Syria-USSR

A USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman denied Western reports that the USSR is expanding its naval base in Tartus, TASS stated. Soviet ships enter the port for "small repairs and replenishment of water and food," the spokesman said, adding that the USSR is backing action to reduce "military potentials" in the Mediterranean.

Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, said a "state of military equilibrium" exists between Israel and Syria, KUNA reported.

Kuwait-USSR

Marshal Akhromeyev saw off a visiting Kuwaiti military delegation en route to Leningrad and told KUNA Moscow will "consider" any "specific arms purchase request" from Kuwait and that the response would be "positive." He said military cooperation between the USSR and Kuwait is based on "firm ties" and he called the delegation's visit "useful."

Afghanistan

Foreign Minister 'Abdul Wakil called on the United Nations and the three other signatories of the Geneva Accords to meet to create a "new impetus" in the accords process and "an atmosphere of understanding" around their implementation, Kabul radio disclosed. Wakil requested the meeting in separate letters to the UN secretary general and the Soviet, U.S., and Pakistani Governments, the radio added. In his letter to the United Nations, Wakil accused Pakistan of increasing its "interference" in Afghan internal affairs and maintained that Afghanistan can no longer tolerate the accords being "implemented unilaterally."

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that Soviet aircraft "based in the USSR" were used in the August fight to retake Konduz, saying the situation there called for "urgent measures" to protect "small military units and Soviet citizens" who had yet to be evacuated from the town, TASS declared. Gennadiy Gerasimov denied that Soviet action in the battle violated the Geneva Accords and said the aircraft were deployed after "consent" from the Afghan Government to provide "urgent support" for a Soviet military contingent fighting against "superior forces of the armed opposition."

A leader of the rebel Afghan Islamic Society said Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has met with several mujahidin leaders and emphasized Pakistan's continuing support for them, according to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Perez de Cuellar Warns Time 'Running Out' on Talks

LD3108113088 Kuwait KUNA in English 1010 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Geneva, Aug 31 (KUNA)—United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Wednesday warned that "time was running out" in the negotiations between Iran and Iraq. "Time is running out and I have other commitments," he said in a reference to his planned trip to Portugal on Thursday.

However, the departure of the secretary-general will not necessarily mean an end to the talks, as Perez de Cuellar told journalists today he had decided who would be his deputy in the Gulf war negotiations. "I already have somebody in mind. Probably I will announce this today or tomorrow", Perez de Cu- ar commented. Diplomatic sources here previously suggested the special reprsentative would be of Swedish, Swiss or Australian nationality.

The secretary-general added that "I have received a very, very important backing of the Security Council in my efforts and this encourages me enormously.

"The parties must realise that the secretary-general is not negotiating alone.

"That is why today, I [word or words indistinct] we are going to make some significant progress....I hope," he went on.

The U.N. chief did not talk about the substance of negotiations that have already been underway here for five days.

"As an honest broker I have to go from one side to another proposing ideas and new formulae which could be a real compromise, not necessarily 100 per cent concessions", he commented.

The heads of the two Gulf war delegations, Foreign Ministers 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Tariq 'Aziz, have not sat at the negotiation table face to face since the second day of the Geneva talks, last Friday. Since then U.N. officials have been consulting lower level delegates from each side to avoid a breakdown of the negotiations.

Last night Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati told journalists that if Iraq wanted to [word indistinct] freedom of navigation in the Gulf it would have to give up "1,000 square kilometres" of Iran's territory it held at Naft-e Shahr and Khosravi.

Arab League's Klibi on Sustaining Gulf Peace

PM3108140388 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Aug 88 pp 28, 30

[Interview with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi by Zaki Shihab in London; date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted] AL-HAWADITH: Via the activities of the seven-man committee assigned to follow up the Gulf war, the Arab League exerted efforts which, in cooperation with the international community and Iraq's steadfastness, resulted in both parties to the conflict agreeing to adopt a cease-fire and hold negotiations. How does the secretary general view this experiment, which reflects general Arab harmony in a common cause?

Klibi: I would like to begin first with what the seven-man committee has achieved since it was formed. There was a great deal of doubt about the usefulness of its work. But over a period of 4 years we have proved that we are both useful and effective. At the Arab level we made a significant contribution to deepening Arab accord over the Iraq-Iran war and building a new Arab stand, which eventually led to a consensus that was reflected in resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council and the Arab League, as well as the Amman and Algiers summits. [passage omitted]

The seven-man committee still has to exert new efforts to bolster peace endeavors. So we do not believe that the committee's task has ended. Actually the opposite is the case at present, since a new phase of efforts has begun which is no less important than previous ones, especially regarding backing and bolstering peace efforts to ensure that the cease-fire is not merely a temporary truce but rather a permanent peace, not only in the heart but in the mind as well, so that harmony will be restored in this very important region. This is a big task which we will undertake both enthusiastically and sincerely.

AL-HAWADITH: Do we understand from what you say that there is a fear about the negotiations failing?

Klibi: There are two things: First, reconciling two viewpoints over numerous disputed issues. In this regard we can produce positive results. But what we fear is that Iran may harbor other intentions or that the cease-fire may be merely a breathing space, so to speak. They could be thinking of ideas to resume fighting later. We are not sure about this. But our duty urges us to be both cautious and alert to avoid problems. That is why we must ensure that the Iranian leadership has accepted peace with complete sincerity to build a new era and restore harmony, friendship, amity, and fraternity among the peoples of the region. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: During your recent tours and meetings with senior officials in the five states, to what extent did you feel there is an inclination to resolve the Palestinian problem in the near future?

Klibi: We must tell the truth. I tried to make the officials I met with feel the need to reopen the Palestinian file and make efforts to resolve the problem. I encountered a response from the quarters I talked with on this issue, both in France and Britain and at the United Nations. This response does not mean that the matter has been decided definitely. But we must continue our efforts and attempts, alongside the Arab states' efforts and the Palestinian struggle, to convince all influential quarters like the five permanent member states and the UN secretary general. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: In a press interview published recently Yasir 'Arafat said he intended to embark on an Arab tour to discuss means of collecting the funds agreed at the extraordinary Algiers summit in support of the uprising. This means that what was decided is still ink on paper. In your view, will he find it easy to collect all the funds needed and decided on during his tour?

Klibi: I expect Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] endeavors to be responded to. This is because all our states believe in the need to support the uprising with every financial, moral, and political resource [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: Talk about a government has increased. Some people expect it to be declared at the upcoming PNC session or...

Klibi: This issue is disputed on both Palestinian and Arab levels and I would not like to plunge into it.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Requests UN Mandate for West Bank, Gaza

NC0109091588 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Tunis, Sep 1 (AFP)—PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat has requested that the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip be placed under a United Nations mandate until peace was established in the Middle East, the Palestinian news agency WAFA reported Thursday.

The request was made Wednesday on behalf of Mr. 'Arafat at an international conference of non-governmental organisation at U.N. headquarters in Geneva by Nabil Ramlawi, the Palestine Liberation Organization representative there.

"We ask that the occupied territories be placed under the control of the United Nations ahead of an Israeli withdrawal and to facilitate an international conference meeting on the Middle East," Mr. Ramlawi said.

The conference, he said, should be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the United States and the Soviet Union—all concerned parties, including the "the PLO on an equal footing."

Mr. 'Arafat's request came after a meeting he had Saturday in Geneva with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, during which the PLO chief urged the world body to adopt measures capable of ensuring the protection of the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

During his talks with Mr. Perez de Cuellar, the PLO chief reportedly said that the Palestinian organisation was about to adopt a political position linked to Jordan's July 31 decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank.

He said that this position would be adopted later this month by the Palestine National Council (PNC), the PLO's legislative body, and would define the "bases" leading to the recognition of "the Palestinian people's right to liberty, independence and sovereignty within the framework of its independent state."

U.S. Urged To Take 'Further Positive Steps'

NC3108125588 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1101 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Tunis, 31 Aug (MENA)—'Abdallah al-Hurani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has described the U.S. Administration's decision not to appeal against the New York federal court ruling preventing the closure of the UN PLO mission as "a good sign that shows a positive attitude toward the Palestinian issue."

He added there have been several other U.S. indications, such as U.S. approval of the UN Security Council statement pertaining to the deportation of Palestinians from the occupied territories, and the U.S. summoning of the Israeli ambassador on this issue.

In a statement to the MENA correspondent in Tunis, Al-Hurani urged the United States to adopt further positive steps with regard to the Palestinian issue so it may be seen that a real change has taken place in the U.S. attitude toward the Palestinian people's cause.

Al-Hurani declared that when the United States gives indications that are more and more positive it will encourage the PLO to adopt more realistic decisions.

It is recalled here that the PLO is currently considering the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state and the formation of a government-in-exile or a provisional government.

PNC's Sha'th on Murphy Visit, Shultz Position

PM3108123388 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Aug 88 pp 30,31

[Interview with PNC Political Committee Chairman Dr Nabil Sha'th by "A.'A." in Cairo; date not specified]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: Is it possible for us to know the full story of the recent U.S. attempt to hold a meeting between Murphy and a Palestinian delegation?

Sha'th: The story began when the Egyptian Foreign Ministry contacted the Palestinian leadership to inform it that Murphy had agreed to meet with a Palestinian delegation in Cairo, accepting that the delegation could comprise Palestinians from both inside and outside, according to PLO terms, and that the PLO could name the delegation members. To make matters easier the PLO chose four figures who had met with George Shultz, namely Ibrahim Abu-Lughod, Edward Said, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, and Hanna Sinyurah.

Two figures were added to them from those who belong to the PLO and work with it on a general basis but are not Executive Committee members, on the grounds that the meeting was supposed to be a fact-finding one. But the negotiations between Egypt and Murphy ended with the latter's arriving in Cairo and requesting a meeting with only those who met with Shultz. Thus, the PLO insisted that the principle of the Americans' selecting the Palestinian delegation was unacceptable and constituted a serious precedent. The PLO insisted on its position; namely, that a meeting must be held with those chosen by the PLO or not to be held at all. And that is what happened: The meeting did not take place.

AL-HAWADITH: But some sources said that at the time there was noticeable flexibility on the American side. So why did the Palestinian side not make good use of it?

Sha'th: The Americans tried to show flexibility. They offered an extension to Murphy's stay of 1 or 2 days extra to enable the delegation members living in remote countries to come to Cairo. There was an idea that the meeting would have constituted a precedent, after which every U.S. official coming to the region would have to meet with a PLO delegation just as he would meet with the other parties. Egypt considered this an important precedent. The PLO saw that nothing should transcend the Palestinians' right to choose their representatives to any meeting.

AL-HAWADITH: Despite that, in all his statements Murphy gave no indication that he objected to particular names in the delegation.

Sha'th: In truth, Murphy avoided indicating categorically that there was any objection to particular names. He would not comment. He was content to say there was not enough time to hold the meeting or agree on it. He was even asked: If Nabil Sha'th asked to meet with you, would you agree?

He replied: "That is a hypothetical question and I do not answer hypothetical questions." The Americans do not want to close the door completely. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry does not consider what happened a failure preventing new efforts from being exerted.

AL-HAWADITH: Was what happened the result of a U.S. request to meet with a Palestinian delegation or was it the result of secret efforts?

Sha'th: Egyptian efforts approved by the Americans.

AL-HAWADITH: So why did the attempt fail when all chances of success were present?

Sha'th: The problem was: Would the delegation comprise four or six figures? Murphy was willing to stay longer in the region. But it was we who canceled the meeting; namely, by insisting on Sha'th and Haniyah.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you think there was a coincidence between King Husayn's recent decisions and the U.S. attempt to meet with a Palestinian delegation?

Sha'th: There was no link between the king's measures and Murphy's meeting. The fact is that for a long Egypt time has not stopped requesting such meetings. Even Shultz' meeting with Edward Said and Ibrahim Abu-Lughod was scheduled to be held in Cairo, but it was difficult for Abu-Lughod and Edward Said to go to Egypt; so it was held in the United States.

AL-HAWADITH: In your opinion, what are the objective circumstances that prompted the Americans to request such a meeting?

Sha'th: The objective factor was that it was the uprising which brought Shultz to the region and made him change his statements on the Palestinian people. So, for the first time, he began to talk about their legitimate political rights. Moreover it was the uprising that prompted Shultz to meet with Edward Said and Abu-Lughod. It also determined Shultz' position. In addition to the uprising, there was a new international position between the two superpowers, which resulted in U.S. acceptance of the international conference method as a means of securing a settlement.

If the Americans are insisting on the resumption of relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv to facilitate the convening of that conference, it would be more appropriate to create official relations between Washington and the PLO. It would be logical as well to facilitate the convening of an international conference. Indeed, it is essential that such meetings be held. But we believe that, while the United States has the right to form a U.S. delegation, it has no right to form a Palestinian one.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not think there is a contradiction in U.S. stands expressed in statements by U.S. State Department officials in regard to dealing with the PLO?

Sha'th: Let us say the United States has been confused since King Husayn's measures were taken. Whitehead stated that after the collapse of the Jordanian option there is nothing left but the Palestinian option, that is, the PLO option. This statement caused an uproar in the United States, after which both Shultz and a State Department spokeswoman stated it did not mean abandonment of previous conditions.

Naturally, the PLO rejects such a stand. There will be no solution to the Middle East problem or the international conference without Palestinian representation. The problem is basically theirs and the Palestinians have chosen the PLO as their representative. Whether Shultz likes it or not the uprising will continue until the removal of Israeli occupation and the establishment of the Palestinian state.

PLO Radio Views UN Mission Decision

JN3108204988 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1708 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers: At last, the horns of the American bull have been smashed on the solid Palestinian rock and the U.S. Justice Department has washed its hands and surrendered to the legitimate Palestinian presence in the United Nations in New York.

The U.S. Congress had prepared everything. Piles of papers were prepared to draft the so-called counterterrorism law. The U.S. law was designed to be applied in a distorted manner toward their main concern, the PLO. As the Senate approved this law, its advocates carried it to the PLO Information Office in Washington [words indistinct].

The leaders of the Zionist entity received the news of the closing of the PLO office gladly. They called on their agents, masters, or allies in the U.S. Senate, who reject everything Palestinian, to celebrate this American-Zionist achievement. Before the end of the celebration, they decided to complete their joy. The PLO should be pursued at the United Nations and its mission there should be closed.

But, the joy was lost. The PLO sat with confidence in its seat, refuting falsehood with argument, logic, and wisdom. And the other UN members not only defended the legal and legitimate Palestinian presence at the UN General Assembly but also themselves and the international law which they had drafted, adhered to, and pledged to safeguard.

The American-Zionist obsession against the legitimate presence of the Palestinian people's representative at the United Nations has become so contemptible that it began to pose dangers to the very charter of the international body. The U.S. State Department, which found no option but to give an appearance of rationality toward the policy of the absurd created by the so-called counterterrorism law passed by the U.S. Senate, was forced to hear the advice of the international community.

You at the U.S. Administration look as if you are confirming the premise stipulating your foreign policy is dictated by Israel and not the interests of the U.S. people. The U.S. State Department was barely neutral pending the results of international arbitration. An international commotion regarding a virtual scandal was besieging the U.S. Justice Department, asking it to substantiate its justice after the International Court of Justice had nullified and ruled against the legality of the U.S. obsession, which calls for closing down the premises of the Palestinian mission at the United Nations.

Meanwhile, the PLO was devoting its attention to its daily concern; namely, the Palestinian uprising, thereby leaving the international community to shoulder its responsibility regarding the defense of its charters against the U.S.-Zionist impeachment.

Consequently, the U.S. Justice Department washed its hands of the case in the face of the siege imposed by international justice. Thus, the Palestinian flag, the PLO flag that is hoisted at the premises of the United Nations, triumphed over the storms of U.S. hatred. And those harboring hatred have reaped nothing other than universal slander and Zionist disappointment. Now the Palestinian presence at the United Nations is proceeding toward perfect completion, while the Washington Palestinian Information Office remains closed.

When the office was closed, namely after the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising, U.S. newspapers, not other newspapers, said this absurd action showed the U.S. Administration to be acting unjustly. This administration demonstrated the lowest degree of political stupidity at a time when the voice of Palestinian rightness was being clearly heard in the occupied territories. Instead of attempting to hear this voice, the U.S. Administration sought to look for ways to strangle it.

But, who eventually won? There is no need to ask the question. Those who stand against the will of the peoples who seek to attain their freedom and independence can turn the pages of U.S. newspapers. Let them be engulfed with disappointment when they see the pictures of Palestinian stonethrowers in these papers! The truth cannot be hidden by a sieve, the voice of truth is not strangled by walls, and the Palestinian uprising rages. Look, listen, and learn. There is no choice for you but to learn.

PLO Team To Visit Amman 'Next Week'

JN0109093788 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0851 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Amman, 1 Sep (INA)—A PLO delegation, led by Mahmud 'Abbas, PLO Executive Committee member, will next week begin a visit to Jordan lasting several days.

Palestinian sources told an INA correspondent here today that the PLO delegation will meet with a number of Jordanian officials to complete the talks held in Amman on 12 August. The talks dealt with ways to tackle the political, legal, and administrative situation in the occupied Arab territories in the wake of the recent measures disengaging Jordan's administrative and legal

relations with the West Bank. Talks also dealt with ways to enhance the ongoing popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories against Zionist occupation.

In their previous meeting, the Jordanian and Palestinian sides agreed to the principle of consultations and also to supporting any PLO step or decision designed to realize the national goals of the Palestinian Arab people. They also agreed to back the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle to attain their national objectives.

Al-Quds Radio Notes Statement by Ahmad Jibril

JN3108164088 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] In a statement to REUTER, PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril said he will not meet with Yasir 'Arafat because he has announced his readiness to recognize the Zionist entity. Jibril said he will form a new PLO if 'Arafat goes ahead with his plan to declare a Palestinian government-in-exile.

The PFLP-GC secretary general noted that 'Arafat violated the PLO Charter by expressing his readiness to recognize the Zionist entity in exchange for a political project similar to the autonomy plan that the Camp David Agreement stipulates. Jibril added he will not attend the PNC session because 'Arafat will exploit the session to effect steps toward establishing a provisional government or a government-in-exile and abolishing the PLO Charter.

Continuing his statement to REUTER, Jibril said: If 'Arafat announces a state, we will call for another PNC meeting and declare our adherence to the PLO Charter.

The PFLP-GC secretary general called for continuing the uprising until the aim of the PLO Charter is realized. He said Arab governments have not exerted enough efforts to back the uprising. Concluding his statement to REUTER, Jibril urged the Palestinian fedayeen organizations to continue their military operations against the Zionist entity.

Algeria

Prime Minister Meets Mozambican Foreign Minister

LD3108152388 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi today received Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi. During this meeting both sides reviewed the excellent bilateral relations in all fields and prospects for their future consolidation.

Chad

Acheikh ibn Oumar Notes Sudanese Mediation

LD3108230688 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Regarding Chad, Acheikh ibn Oumar categorically denies that his supporters have agreed to rally around the Ndjamena authorities as announced last weekend. The Chadian opposition member contacted by phone in Libya by Radio France Internationale says, however, that Sudan is currently mediating to bring together the various Chadian opponents and Hissein Habre.

Egypt

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives in Cairo

NC0109102388 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, his wife, and an accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo shortly before midday on a visit to Egypt expected to last several days. During the visit King Husayn will hold talks with President Husni Mubarak on issues of common concern and ways of consolidating bilateral relations.

Paresident Mubarak and his wife met his majesty at Cairo Airport where the king was also accorded an official welcome ceremony.

Meets With Mubarak in Alexandria

NC0109125488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1238 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Alexandria, 1 Sep (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan held a private meeting in Alexandria this afternoon. King Husayn arrived in Cairo earlier today at the beginning of a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Foreign Minister Views Regional Issues

PM3108141388 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 23 Aug 88 p3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Muhammad Mahjub; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Mahjub] What is Egypt's role in helping coordinate between Jordan and the PLO?

['Abd al-Majid] Egypt is playing an important and major role. The PLO delegation returned from Jordan with a positive impression after the meetings held with King Husayn and Jordanian officials. During his meeting with the delegation President Husni Mubarak encouraged this approach. There are still some issues which need to be resolved, and both parties showed a strong willingness to find a solution. We feel that relations between Jordan and the PLO are witnessing an important phase dominated by the spirit of mutual understanding and trust. Egypt has always been desirous of Jordanian-Palestinian coordination because without this it will be very difficult to visualize a solution to the Palestinian problem.

[Mahjub] With regard to the Gaza Strip, will Egypt take measures similar to those taken by Jordan?

['Abd al-Majid] No. This is not on the cards at all. The two situations are different. I have heard such talk as a rumor, but it is baseless. The Gaza Strip will remain as it is until it is handed over to the PLO, so that Gaza will be restored to its legitimate owners, the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

[Mahjub] What criteria have you set for improving relations with Iran in view of what has been reported recently?

['Abd al-Majid] It was Iran which began severing relations. It was Iran which attacked Egypt. There is no problem between us and the Iranian people. The Iranian people are a Muslim people. So there are no Egyptian-Iranian problems. They are holding Egyptian POW's and we hope that this problem will be resolved within the framework of Resolution 598 when negotiations begin in Geneva 25 August. It would be in the interests of Iran first and the region second if Iran pursued a policy of pacification and rationalism.

[Mahjub] Are there any endeavors to reconcile Egypt and Iran?

['Abd al-Majid] No, there are not.

[Mahjub] What stage have talks between Egypt and Israel reached regarding a solution to the dispute over Tabah?

['Abd al-Majid] Efforts were made outside arbitration to secure a settlement, but no solution was found. Arbitration is continuing, and we expect the tribunal to give its ruling at the end of September.

[Mahjub] What obstacles hampered Murphy's meetings with the Palestinians in Cairo?

['Abd al-Majid] There were attempts to convene a meeting between Murphy and the Palestinians. We were told that the Americans wanted to hold a meeting with Palestinians from both inside and outside the occupied territories. The PLO presented five names, two from outside and three from inside. The Americans objected

to the two who were from outside and agreed to meet with the three who were from inside. But the PLO said that if they did not meet with all of them, there would be no meeting. So the meeting did not take place; that is what happened.

[Mahjub] What about the results of Jimmy Carter's meeting with Hani al-Hasan [political adviser to 'Arafat] in Cairo?

['Abd al-Majid] The holding of the meeting was a positive step, since that was the first time that Hani al-Hasan and Said Kamal [PLO representative in Egypt] had met with a senior U.S. figure.

[Mahjub] What results have been achieved after the reconciliation efforts between Egypt and Libya and between Egypt and Algeria?

['Abd al-Majid] There are no reconciliation efforts at present. They have been suspended. Egypt has at all times proved that it is part of this nation and that it is close to the nation and the nation is close to it, but some rules governing relations between states must be taken into account. Egypt wishes both Algeria and Libya well. [passage omitted]

[Mahjub] There have been reports about a cabinet reshuffle in Egypt.

['Abd al-Majid] There is no cabinet reshuffle in Egypt.

Fatah Office Reopens in Cairo 1 Sep
NC0109112688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1102 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA)—The office of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fatah) reopened this morning. Zuhdi al-Qidrah, Fatah representative and PLO charge d'affaires in Cairo, and 'Usamah Sharab, Palestinian information official in Cairo, attended the opening ceremony.

In a statement after the ceremony, Al-Qidrah said that the reopening of the Fatah office is President Husni Mubarak's gift to the Palestinian people and the blessed Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories which is entering its 10th month.

Al-Qidrah said that Mubarak's position is not unusual for an Egyptian leader who has always supported the Palestinian struggling people in all circumstances and situations. He noted that Egypt always stood up for Palestinian legitimate rights and backed the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Al-Qidrah sent a cable to President Mubarak on his own behalf and on behalf of the Palestinians living in Cairo, thanking him for his support for the Palestinian cause. He also sent similar cables to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Interior Minister Zaki Badr.

Ghali Welcomes Western Sahara Peace Development
NC3108123488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1117 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA)—Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt welcomes the new development pertaining to the peace plan for the Western Sahara. It considers it to be an important and positive step toward resolving this issue, he said.

He added Egypt hopes this will contribute to the strengthening of African solidarity, bolster African unity, and revitalize Arab-African dialogue.

Public Security Chief Mamduh Bura'i Interviewed
PM3108131788 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 24-30 Aug 88 pp 23

[Unattributed interview with Major General Mamduh Bura'i, assistant interior minister and public security chief, in Cairo; date not specified]

[Text] [AL-MAJALLAH] After all that has happened, is the security situation stable in Egypt?

[Bura'i] The security situation in Egypt is totally calm and stable. What happened was caused by the attitudes of extremist groups and their desire to disrupt public security. But the police services confronted them. No one responded to them anywhere, in Cairo or in a... other governorate in the republic.

It seems that the security organs recently turned to violence in confronting riots, thus stirring up the citizens. That led to hundreds of young men, children, and women being injured and much property being damaged.

Policemen care about the security of all citizens as well as about Egyptian stability. The police are using their legitimate rights to defend against any attempt aimed at disrupting security. If those who tried to cause trouble had abided by the law within the framework of legitimacy, the police would not have taken any measures. The 'Ayn Shams area is densely populated and if boys and young men had stayed in their homes and not assembled outside to watch the incident, none of the citizens would have been injured.

Losses and injuries occurred because of the lack of awareness among area residents. The incident was supposed to be between policemen and those violating the

law. There is no dispute between security men and citizens, since we are working for their security. After all, we are their brothers and sons; we only confront those who violate the law.

[AL-MAJALLAH] For how long will the "Jihad" continue to be the only organization accused whenever a terrorist or riot incident occurs on the Egyptian scene?

[Bura'i] As a security organ, the police confront, without discrimination, any disturbance harming public security. Prosecution investigations will show whether those who violated the law belong to a particular organization. Incidents and facts show that this group has disturbed both security and order. Actually, public prosecution investigations already have shown that the Jihad and its elements carried out major activities and movements in most of the terrorist and riot incidents that have occurred recently.

[AL-MAJALLAH] It has been reported that the 'Ayn Shams riots began as a small demonstration staged by some young men. But security men stormed the Adam Mosque, beating up members of the religious groups who were organizing a religious seminar inside the mosque and who actually did not take part in the demonstration, thus infuriating them?

[Bura'i] That did not take place at all. The truth is that the Adam Mosque in 'Ayn Shams is known for rallying members of extremist organizations. Security organs had received information emphasizing that the extremist groups were planning to stage a demonstration that day. When security men went to arrest the leaders of the demonstration, some young men began to throw stones, fireballs, and burning tires at them. The extremist groups stirred up the citizens and caused confusion in the area, paying no attention to the dense population.

So, the police had no option but to confront those violating the law. The innocent were harmed. We, as security men, do not confront the people at all. But it was our duty, after the extremist groups stirred up the people, to confront them and protect lives in a crowded area.

[AL-MAJALLAH] Has the "Jihad" become so powerful that it is now creating a dilemma for security organs?

[Bura'i] The Jihad Organization is not as strong or as widespread as you think. Egyptian society has begun to repudiate this group and to know the truth behind it. Proof of this is that when the Jihad members recently carried out terrorist and riot incidents in Asyut and Al-Minya Governorates, including their attack on a theater team performing a serious and objective play, the people confronted them, criticized their attitudes, and repudiated their method.

[AL-MAJALLAH] In recent years since the Jihad Organization was established in the late 1970's, security organs have failed to deal with it by way of dialogue or to contain it.

[Bura'i] We are an organ specialized in criminal security, and this question can be answered by another organ in the ministry.

[AL-MAJALLAH] How do you explain the frequent escape from prison of Jihad members convicted in previous cases?

[Bura'i] Every prisoner thinks of escaping. But the danger begins when an escape operation actually takes place. Thank God, there has been no incidents of escape from prison apart from the incident involving 'Isam al-Qamri, Khamis Misallam, and Muhammad al-Aswani, who are Jihad members. That was a special case. The ministry is now conducting a study to develop prisons.

[AL-MAJALLAH] Has it been proved that some security forces were involved in the Jihad members' recent escape operation?

[Bura'i] Investigations are still under way in both the public prosecution office and the ministry. One must not plunge into this matter until investigations are completed.

[AL-MAJALLAH] It has been reported recently that the extremist groups managed to infiltrate the security organ and embrace a number of its men.

[Bura'i] This did not happen at all. How can such a thing take place when it is the security men who are fighting all types of extremism. Extremist groups are a minority in Egyptian society and are not as widespread as some portray. Besides, the activities and movements of these groups are closely monitored by security organs.

[AL-MAJALLAH] How have security conditions been recently?

[Bura'i] The number of policemen in the streets is being increased and the latest systems are being introduced to help security men carry out their tasks. The scene here is one of stability, which Arab and foreign tourists can enjoy.

Authorities Close Newspaper, Publishing House

NC0109084888 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 31 Aug 88 p 10

[Excerpt] Cairo—Amin Radwan—Egyptian security services yesterday closed "The Arab Position Publishing House" [Dar al-Mawqif al-'Arabi Lil Nashr] and the "SAWT AL-'ARAB" newspaper. The authorities placed the two establishments under guard and prevented writers and employees from entering. Earlier, the most recent edition of SAWT AL-'ARAB was confiscated. The editor

of this newspaper, 'Abd al-'Azim Manaf, who had been arrested, was released 2 days ago on bail paid by the Egyptian Journalists Association.

The State Council is due to issue a legal opinion in the next 2 days regarding the lawsuit filed by the bar associations's committee for the defense of freedoms 2 days ago. In the lawsuit, the committee charges the Egyptian security services with breaching the constitution and the law by confiscating the SAWT AL-'ARAB newspaper after the latter published an article attacking Saudi policies.

The committee says that the confiscation warrant was not issued by any legal authority, or by the general prosecutor's office, but was issued directly by the Egyptian Interior Ministry, which gave no reasons for the move. [passage omitted]

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Revolutionary Movement

LD3008083588 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1819 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the opening session of the 11th meeting of the Revolutionary Committee Movement on 29 August; place not specified—live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers: It gives us pleasure at this hour to begin by marking the 19th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. [applause] We begin celebrating this anniversary by opening the 11th meeting of the revolutionary committee movement. [applause] We hope that celebrating the anniversary of this immortal revolutionary day will escalate after this meeting, as it will be followed by the women's gathering tomorrow and the military cadets' gathering the day after tomorrow. It will be crowned and come to a conclusion with the grand gathering of the workers, who now have become partners rather than wage-earners, which will be attended by workers from all regions of the world. [applause]

One of the characteristics of the 11th meeting we open today and with which we open the celebrations marking the 19th anniversary of the revolution is the presence of the representatives of the revolutionary committee movement outside the Jamahiriyah—[applause]—representatives of the revolutionary committee movement from a large number of African, Asian, and Latin American countries, from Europe, and from revolutionary committees in a number of Arab countries. [applause]

In the name of the free unionist officers' movement, the basis of the revolutionary committee movement—and in the name of their gallant soldiers, who sparked off the revolution [applause] and in the name of the popular congresses in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] and in the name of the revolutionary committee movement in the Jamahiriyah, I warmly welcome our brothers and comrades, members of the revolutionary committees in all regions of the world who are present with us in this hall and in the university auditorium who (?who are listening to us via closed circuit).

The presence of the members of revolutionary committees from all parts of the world today who form members of a single meeting of the revolutionary committee movement confirms the universality of the revolutionary committee movement. Their presence also shows that this movement is the one to which respond all the enlightened, the revolutionaries, those who aspire to building the age of the masses and the building of jamahiriyahs and who are aspiring to the victory of the masses [words indistinct], when the popular committees and the popular congresses dissolve the tyrant governments, replace the tyrant police with the popular security force, and (?begin) the militarized people who will replace the armies [word indistinct].

Free popular will would take the place of the ruler, president, king, emperor, and amir. When the masses score the great victory and jamahiriyahs are established everywhere, real and eternal peace will be realized on this earth and human brotherhood will triumph after the remains of the enemies of mankind—warmongers, supporters of racial and religious segregation, exploiters and tyrants—are buried under the feet of the masses and beneath the chairs of the popular congresses and revolutionary committees. When breaks the great dawn we very impatiently await and for which we are fighting day and night, the credit will go to the green international revolutionary committees movement, which should spread everywhere so that they will prepare the masses for this great march forward in order to reshape the life of mankind on this earth through a popular and democratic instrument in accordance with Third Universal Theory and the Green Book. [chants]

We must understand that history has been created by revolutionary movements, and by nothing else. Our great international revolutionary movement is qualified to create history for the future of humanity, to create the age of the masses. No movement that has created history had a path paved with roses and silk; it was paved with knives and barbed wire. Those who were patient and struggled changed history and triumphed for the benefit of humanity. Those who hesitated and retreated committed suicide and lost the future of humanitarians.

The movements that want to control the masses and claim that they are capable of creating the people's future are the movements that committed suicide, such as the fascist and Nazi movements. We fear that contemporary history is witnessing the demise of other movements we believed would change history. We are very sorry to announce that the Marxist-Communist movement has failed to change history and to continue the march. We must admit that the faithful man in this movement who

possesses courage and who is leading the turning-point in the history of the Marxist-Communist movement toward jamahiriyah is Gorbachev. [applause]

This leader realized the sterility of Marxist Communism. He possessed enough courage to admit this and actually to work to avoid it and to begin a new age. It is a crucial turning-point that Gorbachev is making in the communist movement. He heralded the end of the old and classic fashion and heralded that the jamahiri orientation and the system of partners and people's authority are the inevitable subtitute and historical solution to all the failures encountered by all those movements that tried to stand up and change the course of history.

Consequently, we should have confidence in the fact that the revolutionary committee movement and its guides—the popular theory and the Green Book—are the ones that have become qualified to lead the world and light the road before all nations so they may rid themselves of tyranny and exploitation, groping and helplessness, in order to arrive at the proper solution. [applause and chants in English: "Power to the people; Power to Al-Qadhdhafi"]

Thus exploiters—who are the enemies of partners and who want workers to remain hired hands so that they can suck their blood and rob the sweat of their labor—and tyrants—who only survive on the skulls of the masses—and want to be dominant by enslaving others—will oppose the revolutionary committee movement everywhere. Sometimes you will hear their hoarse voices hooting like an owl. They oppose the revolutionary committee movement and its spread because they are of the policy I mentioned to you.

Consequently, the revolutionary committee movement has no option but to storm those enemies who do not want the dawn of freedom to break or the sun of freedom to rise. They live on the sweat and blood of others. They only remain in power on the skulls of others. Such people always will oppose the revolutionary committee movement.

As for the masses dreaming of the desired dawn, the masses suffering from exploitation and [word indistinct] are the jamahiri structures moved by the revolutionary committees to make them reach the desired future. Thus, your movement, O brothers everywhere in the world—the revolutionary committee movement would be the one which is internationally qualified to lead the march of people everywhere toward the final emancipation from repression and exploitation. We have no alternative but to go forward, firmly without any hesitation, with complete confidence in ourselves and in the future, believing in the final victory of the people. We have no alternative but to go forward and form, day in day out, secretly and publicly, more revolutionary commitees everywhere in the world and mobilize the masses so that they can seize power, which would end exploitation and repression and bring about peace.

This theory has proved its ipso facto correctness: Any people wanting to express themselves can do so without recourse to a president, a government, an army, or any other official apparatus. They can express themselves through a popular instrument. The Palestinian people shouldered their responsibility when they found themselves facing the Zionist occupation and when Jordan abandoned it. Revolutionary committees were spontaneously formed and committees are now everywhere in occupied Palestine. [applause]

Thus, everyone is aware that people who want to express themselves and rule themselves should automatically form popular committees as an instrument of popular administration. When the Bastille fell in France, when the French felt that feudalism had collapsed and that the Bastille had fallen, that royal authority had collapsed, popular committees and popular congresses were formed automatically everywhere in France. They also raised this slogan: The committees are everywhere.

However, popular committees cannot be formed by themselves unless there is a revolutionary force to inspire and work forming the popular committees. The Palestinian people and other nations like them have taught us that it is not necessary for popular congresses to be formed first so they can evolve into popular committees. We have learned that this comes after the victory stage. But the unorganized masses can form popular committees for administering their daily affairs. However, it is necessary for a revolutionary force to be in existence which can inspire and work to form popular committees through the unorganized masses.

Thus, today we appeal to the people of Burma who have given 3,000 dead in 1 week for the sake of taking power. Right up to this moment, the masses are in the streets giving more victims for the sake of overthrowing authority.

We have to appeal to them from here, the international meeting of the revolutionary committee movement. The revolutionary force in Burma should work to form popular committees to administer the country until the masses are organized and the popular congresses are formed after victory.

The same applies to South Korea which is living in a state of popular turmoil with an unclear picture before them. We have to clarify the road for them. Bangladesh is also an Asian country and is having revolutionary labor pains. Successive authorities have been rejected and military rulers are being rejected one after another; the parties which monopolized power have been falling and they are spontaneously proceeding to toward the jamahiriyah system. Revolutionary committees have been formed in Bangladesh. These must first form popular committees from among the masses to administer the country until the popular congresses are formed later on.

What is said about Burma, South Korea, and Bangladesh can be said about Latin America, Pakistan, and the possibilities for revolution in Africa and Latin America. These countries I have just mentioned are living these moments; they are living through a revolution. It is feared that this revolution might be aborted or stolen in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, and South Korea.

We must take the initiative of rescuing the revolution in these countries because whenever a jamahiriyah is set up on earth peace will be strengthened and the world will move away from the stage of war, tyranny, and exploitation toward the stage of peace, socialism, freedom, and happiness.

Regarding the revolutionary committee movement in Libya, we can tell this 11th meeting that we have concluded a stage at which we have (?won) a very important battle. The next stage begins today for the revolutionary comittee movement on Libyan soil. We know that there cannot be surgery without blood and a disease cannot be eradicated without pain. During the past 19 years and after the establishment of the revolutionary committee movement revolution, Libya passed through a critical stage at which it entered the battle of Arab unity and the battle of confrontation with imperialism, while also confronting the world economic crisis. Fronts were opened on all sides against the revolution. However, today when we are marking the 19th anniversary of the revolution, we thank God that the reactionary fronts have collapsed, and our reactionary enemies who were planted by imperialism to fight us on our borders fell one after another. [applause]

Where is Sadat? Where is Numayri? Where is Bourguiba? Where is the shah of Iran? Where is Haile Selassie and where are all those who fell after the revolution?

We say that the demented and stupid U.S. Administration now is in its death throes. I do not think the U.S. will get out of these lost battles and defeats [Al-Qadhdhafi at this point is drowned out by chanting from the crowd]. I do not think the United States will leave these lost battles, this bad reputation in the world, these successive defeats, and this blatant failure before the world, this reputation covered in mud, without having learned a lesson.

I believe that any new U.S. administration, even though it is bound to remain an imperialist administration and to practice an imperialist policy, cannot be so stupid as to bring about more U.S. defeats and losses throughout the world. No doubt the U.S. confrontation with the Libyan revolution has been a lesson that it must not forget. [applause and shouts of: "To hell with the United States"]

However, we are prepared to face up to the expansionist U.S. policy in our country and in the world should the United States prove so stupid as not to learn a lesson from this slap and these defeats in front of the world. The United States then would be the loser, and we would struggle with firmness and energy. We would never retreat from the struggle because we would be defending a legitimate right, a people, a nation, and peoples that want to live free on earth, to gain their deserved place under the sun. The responsibility then would be on the United States and its evil allies, if once again they repeat what they have done. If they do it again, then we would teach them lessons once again. [applause, shouts of: "Al-Fatih, Al-Fatih; To hell with the United States; Palestine is Arab"]

They should be aware that victory and defeat in this historic confrontation is not [word indistinct]. It is not the weapons that are destroyed or the swords that are left behind in the battle field. This is the stuff of scrap metal dealers and bric-a-brac collectors.

The historic struggle of the masses we are talking about is measured by will, determination, and persistence, and not by the number of planes downed, [word indistinct] burnt or guns destroyed. This is not the criterion. The criterion is whose will has triumphed, whose determination has withered, who has stood fast, who has become more convinced of his right, who has become aware that he is an oppressor, who has become dishonored in the end, and who, even if he lost the [word indistinct] or even died, becomes the victor. No battle will destroy their will, on the contrary it will increase their will, firmness, and strength.

Consequently, we have emerged from all previous battles with a strong will, firm determination, and conviction of our right to live. [chants] Consequently, we come back to the revolutionary committee movement, the mover of the masses and mobilizer of their forces and effectiveness; the final and decisive victory of the people will be due to the leadership of the revolutionary committee movement. [chants]

I say the stage that has decidedly been achieved would never have been achieved in this manner had it not been for presence of the revolutionary committee movement upon Libyan soil despite all that has been said about the revolutionary committees, despite the excesses, which are not strongly connected with the revolutionary committees' duties, committed by some individuals and despite the complaints previously made against the excesses made by some members of the revolutionary committees. We should remember, however, that exploiters and masters who want to enslave the people were feeding such cries, exaggerating such excesses and exploiting the simple people to repeat such rumors. We must say, nonetheless, that the revolutionary committee movement upon Libyan soil has played a historic role and engaged in an unavoidable battle. I must admit that had it not been for the revolutionary committees the revolution might have been weakened, if not failed. [applause, chants]

Those who have been confronted inside or outside by the revolutionary committees know very well that had it not been for the revolutionary committees they would have harmed the masses' gains, and had it not been for the revolutionary committees they would have, with the help of their colonial masters, undermined our country. This is not strange at all. When the revolutionary operations were escalated in France on the eve of the birth of the historical and famous Paris Commune—which has been considered the cornerstone of world revolutionary governments and movements until the proclamation of the jamahiri theory—the exploiters and the masters of Paris, who were afraid of the growing revolutionary movement and knew that a commune, a jamahiri, or a revolutionary government was going to be born in Paris, decided to hand Paris over to the Germans, then their archenemy.

The feudal lord and the master who enslaves his own kind has no dignity, honor, or patriotism. He [words indistinct] his stomach and his pocket. Consequently, he will easily sell his homeland, birthplace and the soil from which he was created for the sake of his stomach and pocket. This is what those who fled from the revolution did. They went to the United States and begged Reagan to colonize Libya so that they would have their gains back, which they forcibly took from the people. They felt extreme malice toward the revolutionary committee movement because it opened the eyes of the masses or because the revolutionary committee movement, even without the knowledge of the masses, carried out action to recover the usurped rights of the people from exploiters, rotten, backward reactionaries, and return them to those they belong to.

They hated the revolutionary committee movement, they hated the Libyan people who gave birth to the revolutionary committees, and they hated the Libyan soil from which the revolution stemmed, which expelled the United States and its bases, Britain and its bases, and Italy and its bases, brought equality to people, freed the hired hands—making them into partners, masters—abolished the employer, abolished the master, abolished the exploiter, and abolished the ruler. They went to the United States to beg it to come to Libya and colonize it. They applauded on the day of the NATO raid on Libya. Libyans abroad applauded, and among them were a handful of exploiters.

The [word indistinct] who were in Paris in 1870-71. They did not change: 1986, 1870, they were the same; the same masters, agents, and exploiters who were in Paris, who asked Germany to occupy their country to destroy the revolution, appeared in 1986, after over 100 years. Nothing had changed for the exploiters; they exploit and exploit. The master who wants to enslave others is the master. He who has no honor exploits, whether French or Libyan. They went to Prussia and asked them to go to Paris, their country, so that they would remain masters and continue to exploit the poor.

The revolutionary committees are aware of this. The masses may not be aware of it, but they benefit from it even without awareness. Consequently, the battle fought by the revolutionary committee on Libyan soil was necessary. There is something in history called the painful necessity, which we must be aware of. We have tasted the meaning of necessity with pain, because it was painful necessity. We may liquidate, destroy a house, [words indistinct] or cut down a tree. We dispossess a group of exploiters from something they feed on, but it does not belong to them; it belongs to someone else. We do not do this happily or with pleasure, but it is necessary and we do it with pain. The justification of cruelty in a revolutionary movement lies in this painful necessity, there is a need to move a quarter of a million Libyan families from (?tents) and huts to modern houses. There is a handful of people who build palaces while thousands live in huts; there has to be a revolution. [chants]

After the battle was settled and the revolution and its movement triumphed, we proceeded from a position of self-confidence, revolutionary force, and strong will. We destroyed the prison with our own hands and we said that dawn has broken. [applause, chants] At the same time we appealed to everyone who was afraid and had to flee abroad. Those who were trembling with fear ran away from the country like rabbits; we appealed to them to change from rabbits or mice and become human beings and return to the land of freedom so that the revolution could restore their humanity.

To stress our credibility, our self-confidence, and our earnest approach we opened the borders and the gates and said: We have passed the test. Those who are afraid should pass the test by having self-confidence and faith in their own country and in freedom. They deserve to live as human beings, to live as free persons, not to be like mice, rats, rabbits, or [word indistinct]. We stress to them that we do not keep tails on anyone. Anyone can come and go. In actual fact there were those who had some courage left and returned. No one bothered them. They went and came back and went again and still no one bothered them. They became certain that this country is a country of safety, freedom, and confidence and that those who want to repent have to come back to this land.

There were some who came back and went out again but as disciples saying that there is a piece of land over which the sun of freedom is shining [applause, chants]. These people are aware that if it was them who triumphed they would not have mercy on you at all.

I return to the subject of the Paris Commune: When they triumphed they were not firm to confront the bourgeoisie at that time or confront the exploiting masters who wanted to enslave others. They adopted passive defense. For reasons of conscience, they allowed

the enemies of the revolution to withdraw from Paris to Versailles in peace to regroup. To avoid a civil war, they did not attack Versailles to liquidate the enemies of the revolution.

This has led to this: The enemies gathered and marched on Paris and killed 30-40,000 of the Paris communards. Look at the expoloiters when they triumph.

They have no mercy at all. None of them had any mercy. Either you destroy them or they destroy you. The Paris communes did not destroy the enemies of the revolution. The enemies of the revolution destroyed them. The struggle of the toilers was pushed back scores of years as a result of this indecisive attitude in Paris toward Versailles. This is a basic history lesson to all those who remained. We would be fools if we do not heed this and learn lessons from it. Those who do not know what is happening on Libyan soil and who do not learn such lessons and grasp them fully are fools—hard-headed and ignorant. They are not enlightened, logical, or realistic. They will not benefit if for any reason they do not know what is happening on Libyan soil.

If we ignore what happened in Paris 100 years ago, we too are ignorant. If we ignore the fate of the fascist and Nazi movement, we are ignorant. The movement of the revolutionary committees must be aware of the beginning and the end of revolutionary movements in the world and why they did not triumph. In order that we may not be accused of being a carbon copy of those movements, which have long passed into history, and in order that we may not become a carbon copy of them we must (?learn the lessons).

All these movements led to power. This is the most serious disease of the revolutionaries if they yearned for power. They might have been revolutionaries, but they changed into rulers. Thus they became enemies of the masses. Thus, the Nazi movement, the fascist movement, and even the Paris communes had power as their goal. In order to gain power, they persecuted everyone that stood in their way. When they attained power, they used all the possibilities of power and persecuted their own opponents and not the opponents of the masses.

A month before gaining power, Mussolini never dreamt that he was going to gain power. The aim of the fascist movement, or the [word indistinct] as it is actually derived from the italian word fascio. Their symbol was an axe. The aim of this fascist was to gain power. He was questioned about its aims and principles: Is it with the capitalists, or the workers, or the middle class? Whom did it support? It had no color or taste. [as heard] But its aim was clear; that was, to attain power and persecute everyone who stood in its way. Subsequently, it committed suicide, a historic suicide following the Second World War. If it had been a radical, popular movement supporting the masses, and had it had authority, it would not have blown up like an airship.

The Nazi movement had exactly the same aim; the same fascist and Nazi line. It was one axis. The Berlin-Rome axis. Even from the political and ideological point of view it was actually a Berlin-Rome axis. The Nazi movement committed suicide. Its aim was power. When it gained power it persecuted all those who were hostile to its power.

However, if the enemies come out victors over the masses, they will persecute the masses. We should realize that and make the masses realize that if their adversaries triumph over them, they will persecute them. This is because their adversaries are exploiters: contractors, wholesalers, the masters who aspire toward supremacy over the rest of the people, the moneylenders, the greedy, the speculators in capital, not in production. They will persecute whoever obstructs this course, while this course will be opposed and rejected by all people because there can be no speculation in capital, nor can there be a palace to be built, nor a feudal estate, nor a large farm, nor an increase in the price of a commodity. Agricultural produce or an industrial product with a price of 5 [currency not specified] cannot be sold at 10 or 20, without all of this being done at the expense of others, because money does not give birth.

You cannot build a palace and the next morning find another palace next to it; palaces do not give birth; houses do not give birth; and money does not give birth. It is only if a worker has built another palace or planted another farm for you that you get another. No one has ever sown one hectare of land only to find it has become 10 hectares after 5 months. Although palm trees grow small trees round them, if you leave the small ones for 5 years, they will kill the mother tree unless a worker transfers those five palm shoots elsewhere. Those things do not grow of themselves; they grow with the sweat of toilers and the effort of the workers, and consequently the enemies of the people are those sections that live at the expense of others. If someone wanted to set up a large store with a chain of stores employing additional people elsewhere, the question arises: Where do these funds come from? They come from the poor consumers.

He who wants to enlarge his farm has to import slaves to level and plant the land. He who wants to be a master has to turn people into slaves so that he will be a master. There is no master without slaves and there are no slaves without a master. So if he wants to be a master, we have to bring him slaves. This group is antipeople, antirevolution, and is opposed to social justice and the equitable distribution of wealth among the people; this group is devilish and would not hesitate to persecute its adversaries. Who are its adversaries? They are the wide masses, the poor, the indigent, the workers, and the slaves. Those are its adversaries and it wants to enslave them, subjugate them, suck their blood, and steal the yield of the sweat of their brow.

The movement of the revolutionary committees stood to fight this evil and dirty group and has indeed crushed it. Those who escaped started to scream, spreading poison

against the revolution committee movement. They deceived the simple-minded people so that they reiterate what this group says. But I want to say that the previous phase saw the victory of the revolution with its revolutionary program, which is in the interest of the masses even if the masses do not know or realize that it is in their interest. This was possible thanks to the revolutionary committee. [applause] This was possible thanks to the revolutionary program that was carried out by the revolutionary committees—but they carried out the program with a number of mistakes and negatively. But that was the painful necessity.

Yes, it was a movement which was not trained in the past. It is the first movement to come into being on earth—the revolutionary comittee movement. The movement's aim was not to attain power, but to make the people attain power. The movement is motivated by its love for the people and for freedom. The movement aspires to see the era of the masses triumph. It is very hostile oppression and exploitation. Thus the revolutionary committees attack those accused of being from the forces of oppression and exploitation. The revolutionary committees do not do that because a person is called so and so, but because he is from the forces of oppression and exploitation.

Who are the oppressed and the exploited? They are the toiling masses. Therefore the movement of revolutionary committees is a triumph for the toiling masses. Yes, in actual fact some people suffered injustice. This process, and this decisiveness, and this battle were exploited by some individuals. Some grievances did take place. There were people who slipped into the revolutionary committees. They were not from the movement of the revolutionary committees. You know that the movement of the revolutionary committees physically liquidated some of its members because it was discovered that they made the movement of the revolutionary committees deviate from its course—either in behavior or in conviction.

Therefore in actual fact there were people who managed to slip into the revolutionary committees. They deliberately wanted to harm the citizens so that they would hate the revolutionary committees—so that the masses would hate the revolutionary committees. The reason was due to the fact that those who managed to slip into the revolutionary committees were from the forces of oppression and exploitation. But the battle was won.

Today we are beginning the celebration of the 19th anniversary of the 1 September revolution with the opening of the 11th meeting of the revolutionary committee movement—the green and international movement—a meeting which is being attended by members of revolutionary committees from all continents of the world. We say that the battle was won against many fronts on which the United States, France, Britain, and the whole of Europe fought us. Facilities in the Mediterranean were used in favor of the direct military aggression. The revolution did not collapse. It was not shaken. It became firmer. They wanted to hit the Palestinian revolution through striking at the revolution in the Jamahiriyah. But the opoposite happened, as the revolution of the stones came into being in the West Bank and Gaza. [applause, cheers] Look at the results of the battle that the revolutionary forces waged. They believed that by hitting Libya, the Palestinian revolution would come to an end. The Palestinian revolution in fact became stronger, and the revolution of the stones came into being. [applause]

The reactionary fronts that were established around us have collapsed. The agents have collapsed. Exploitation within Libya has collapsed. While we are at the most glorious moment of this battle and confrontation, the world around us is experiencing an economic crisis. Until now we have managed to remain unscathed and firm with regard to this economic crisis. The Libyan Arab citizen has not been affected by this crisis. We declare and are proud of the fact that Libya is the most prosperous country in the world; it has the lowest cost of living. [applause, cheers]

Libyans saw for themselves the world at large and how expensive it is to live in. They witnessed the high cost of living in the world. They saw on the television screen how costly it is. Every day they hear news of this and hear how peoples who demand freedom, power, and bread are being oppressed. They saw the boiling water being poured on masses throughout the world. We never dream of such a situation and this cannot happen in Libya. They saw workers who demand pay raises—thousands and thousands of them—being ignored. The sons of such workers die without the fathers being able to afford the cost of burial, such as the case of the mineworkers in Britain. They saw flamethrowers being used against demonstrators in a number of countries of the world. They saw the masses being trampled by horses, after having suffered the boiling water. They saw various kinds of persecution and oppression; they saw tyranny in the streets. Here, in the streets and in these squares we hold people's congresses, which freely decide what they want. [applause]

Thus the previous stage was won. Today a new stage begins. We should learn lessons—useful lessons—from the stage which was won. The previous stage was the stage of the extraordinary tasks; it was even the stage of violations; it was the stage of painful necessity. But we will remain ready to accept the painful necessity if this is for the sake of protecting the revolution and the gains of the masses for which the revolution was staged. But we want the next stage to be a stage in which the masses themselves—and not the revolutionary committees—confront their enemies; a stage in which the masses open the path for themselves. We want the revolutionary committees—following this phase, following the courageous initiatives, after a great many revolutionary committee members were subjected to dangers at the hands

of reaction and imperialism, and after the movement had given martyrs—we say that we should now return to the basic revolutionary committee in the Basic People's Congress.

Within each people's congress there is a revolutionary committee. The master is the Basic People's congress. The task of the revolutionary committee is to affirm this. Its task is to strengthen the popular will so that we do not need—as revolutionaries—to carry out an action in the interest of the masses without their knowledge. We should strengthen the popular will so that we do not fear for the masses.

During the previous stage we—as revolutionaries—were fearing for the masses. We used to fear that the workers would be hired once again; we used to fear that exploitation and oppression as well as tyranny would return. We used to fear that Libyans might be trampled under the hooves of horses or have boiling water poured on them in the Green Square and Martyrs Square. We used to fear that flamethrowers would be used against Libyans. Before the September Revolution, Libyans demonstrated and were fired upon. We used to fear that education and health would be retarded. We used to fear that feudalism and exploitation would return. We used to fear that colonialism, that the colonialist hirelings and the slaves of colonialism, would return. In order to prevent the latter from succeeding we—as revolutionaries—used to take initiatives—we used to stage trials; we committed violations; we attacked the thieves and robbers as well as those who took bribes and who produced nothing, those who lived on bribes and on dealings. They plundered the efforts of others. They sucked the blood of others.

But such a situation should not continue. The new stage begins today with the 19th anniversary of the revolution—it is a new stage; the stage of affirming the sovereignty and power of the people's congress. It is the stage of returning to the natural position—the presence of a revolutionary committee within each people's congress. This committee is to incite the congress to exercise power. We should realize that the movement of revolutionary committees will disappear one day when the people's congresses reach the level of the revolutionary committees.

We should know that the revolutionary committee movement, in order not to contradict its own philosophy, will disappear one day when the people's congresses reach the level of the revolutionary committees. We must not fall into the erroneous position of Stalin who said that if Marxism is trying to make the state disappear, the Soviet state should become the strongest state on earth before it can disappear. This is contradiction. Actually, this has led to the dilemma in which communism is living. Why must a state become the strongest state before it can disappear? It should simply disappear.

How can we strengthen the revolutionary committee movement at the expense of the masses and then say that it will be weakened along with the masses? The people's congresses should get stronger every day. The popular authority should become stronger. This is the aim, and this is the target from now on.

If terrorism is (?inherited) it should be a jamahiri terrorism. This is the most dangerous type of terrorism. If the masses began practicing terrorism, they would use it against a small number, that is, their opponents. But if individuals practiced terrorism, they would use it against individuals like them. Other factors will be involved.

Thus, we will be beginning the new stage with the people's congresses. But I will say some words in this connection that are extremely important to the revolutionary committee movement. Steps must be taken to compel the people to take measures themselves which become necessary in their life and which involve them in shouldering the tasks of power automatically, without a desire to be involved in politics and governing.

Brothers, it is an established fact that the ordinary citizen and the masses have no desire to be involved in politics and governing. When you say politics, they do not want it. Who then is interested in politics? The politician who wants to rule. He likes politics. He devotes everything to politics. It is because his profession is politics. Ordinary masses do not want to rule. It is because governing is a responsibility. Governing is sought after by the person who has political readiness to rule. As for the one who has a program that he thinks is for the benefit of others and wants to rule, he wants to rule others.

Mussolini's fascist movement's aim was to attain power. The other masses have no desire to govern. Why then do we want the masses to be rulers? This is the problem. How do we make the masses become rulers? In actual fact, the masses do not want to become rulers of their own free will. They do so only if they are dragged into it. We want to involve them in governing because we know that governing themselves is the final solution and deliverance from all the tools of government.

The masses may rebel against a regime but they do not accept power. They always rebel and make sacrifices and then hand over the power to other rulers. When these masses discover that the new rulers are like the previous rulers, they stage another revolution. You have seen this in Burma. There have been 3,000 dead in one week this month. The aim was to topple the leader of the party. They brought another person and said that the new man was good. But they discovered that the new person is like the old person. Now demonstrations have been renewed. Victims are falling every day in order to topple the new person. When the new person is toppled, they will elect a government to deputize for the masses. Perhaps in 1 or 2 years we may see Burma engulfed in revolution; that is, unless people's congresses are established there. As long

as the masses do not attain power, the vicious circle will continue, the sacrifices will continue, and the suffering will continue. The masses' future will consequently be endangered.

We want to see an historic turning point taking place in the world whereby the masses attain power. He who says that this is difficult and impossible is not right, and to him we say that it is easy and that it can happen. [applause] This is the resolve of the revolutionary committee movement. It can happen thanks to the movement's deep awareness. It is possible when the movement takes into account all the historic experiences.

We said that an ordinary citizen does not want politics and does not want to rule. But the revolutionary committee movement should involve the people. How? They should do so by exploiting the fact that people hate authority and hate rulers and destroy the latter. But they do not like to replace them. The masses want what they need. They search for what they need. The people do not search for power. They search for the daily requirements that they deem necessary. If bread disappears from the market, the people are ready to go out into the streets and fight. The people will take the initiative in this case. They need food. The hungry will rebel. You saw the bread revolution in Tunisia; you saw the bread revolution in Egypt and in Sudan. The bread revolutions ultimately toppled Bourguiba and Numaryri; Sadat was about to be toppled on 18 or 19 January 1977, or whatever year. [as heard] Therefore a citizen takes the initiative and the masses take the initiative when there is a need. If there is no bread, the people will search for it and even fight for it.

If there were no cars in Libya, Libyans would search for them. Of course the majority of people in the world walk on their own feet or ride on donkeys while the advanced countries have trains and have electrical escalators taking people from one sidewalk to another, either above ground or underground. They plundered other peoples' wealth to make trains and these devices. There is a limited number of industrialized countries; the rest are poor, using donkeys, and camels, and their feet.

If spare parts for refrigerators disappeared in Libya, Libyans would search for them. They would get them through middlemen, through robbery, through traveling abroad, or from the black market—they will establish black-markets—look at the people's initiatives. You may think that black markets are bad; on the contrary. As far as we are concerned—as revolutionaries—they show that the people spontaneously made a decision and without the government made something that they needed—they establish a black market because they need it. We said establish people's markets; they did not do that. Although the latter are in their own interest, they are against such markets. As for the black markets, they establish them immediately. What are black markets? They are people's markets. [applause] Therefore, if we want the masses to establish people's markets, we must help them.

Then, if we want the masses to set up people's markets, not the people's markets of the market companies, the people's markets like the [name indistinct] market. This is OK. You do not have to bring anything (?for the people). Let the people bring (?their own). They say bring us some cars. The vehicle import companies should be abolished in Libya. Are we not involving the revolutionary movement in it?

We want people's authority to be established and for people to be their own rulers and shoulder their own responsibility. Today, quite frankly, I say that what has been established resembles what had been set up in 1900. Generally, from 1917 when the Bolshevik Revolution began until the (?the death) of Stalin, they called it official communism. They thought it was communism. The soviets were established. But it was called official communism. In fact official communism continued, and it became a state which Stalin said would be the strongest state on earth before it disappeared. It will only disappear if Gorbachev succeeds in the turning point toward the jamahiriyah, as he is doing now, toward the partnerships which are being done doing now, toward the people's authority which he is doing now, and toward the real peace which he is doing now. [applause]

If we want to establish a real jamahiriyah, we should do what I am going to say to you. We said that official communism continued until it became the official state today. Subsequently, Marxism and communism came to an end. What exists today, not as far as we are concerned but to the ordinary people, is official jamahiriyah. Despite the fact that the people are in the people's congresses and are the ones who formed the people's committees and who (?control) them, they still regard the people's committees as government.

The [word indistinct], which was set up by the people and which is responsible to them, at this hall appointed the people's control and the bank. The Central Libyan Bank was appointed by the General People's Congress at this place; the Supreme Court, the administrative control, the financial control, the judiciary, and the people's committees have all been by appointed by the people's congresses. Another appointment took place at this hall, namely, the General People's Congress.

Despite all this, they still call it government. The bank is the bank of the state. After all, it is a bank. Mr so-and-so was the one you have appointed at this hall. What did we appoint? Precisely. Quite frankly what exists today to the masses, despite the fact it was they who established it, is official jamahiriyah. Therefore, the period of the last 19 years; sorry, since 1977, since the jamahiriyah was established 11, 12, or 13 (?years) ago, until today, were official jamahiriyah.

As long as we are determined to make the people rule themselves and make the rule of the people by the people a living reality, we, as the revolutionary committee movement, should carry out a number of people's involvements so that they rule themselves by themselves. The people are capable of this, but they do not want it. But it is in their own interest that they do so.

Good, you choose people [word indistinct]. You place all the problems on their shoulders. No. This is not right. We said that steps must be taken to compel the people to take measures concerning those things that are essential in their life and involve them in shouldering the responsibility of power automatically, but without an interest in politics or governing on their part. The masses who are building the jamahiriyah—the jamahiri system—are not interested in politics or power but are interested in their own needs, especially the daily ones and the short- term ones.

In actual fact, governing is providing those needs. So, if we took an action that compelled the masses to take the initiative and provide their own needs, we would thus have involved them in governing themselves. The people's markets are places that provide their needs—government-run markets. The black market and the people's markets are an authority, an administration. That is it. If the people maintain the black markets, that means they want them to be there because they meets their needs. There is no problem. We should adopt it as revolutionaries and regard it as a popular and an administrative action, exercising power. Power is decision. We decided to establish a people's market called the Al-Namlah Market in Banghazi. A popular gesture. A great initiative. It provided us with things.

Thus, anyone who was hiding something began to display it publicly. This is a good thing. Even the stolen goods that the people's police did not succeed in recovering have reappeared in the people's market. Those who stole have begun to sell them. And as the market is not an official market, it is a people's market.

The masses want comfort and peace. There are no masses in the world that do not feel furious about war and disturbances. It is because the masses do not want them. By nature the masses are peaceful; the warmongers and champions of invasions are the leaders of governments which are the instrument of power. The masses want tranquility and peace. We as a revolutionary movement should make these masses aware that their comfort and peace is threatened unless they defend it themselves and subsequently, in order to ensure tranquility and well-being, the masses are compelled to take up arms. We talk about militarized people and training the people in the use of weapons. All ordinary people, despite their patriotism, like to be exempt from military service. They like to evade training and avoid fighting. Why? This is not a bad thing. This is a very nice thing. It is because the masses seek peace. If the masses triumph and jamahiriyahs are established everywhere in the world, eternal peace will be realized rather than the making of atomic bombs or the nuclear deterrent. This is a satanic theory. God keeps it away. It is turning the world into a powder keg. They say that if you stepped any further, the keg would explode.

Where is this tranquility? Is there anyone who feels comfort in the entire world today while it is sitting on a powder keg? How do the masses feel on top of the atomic stockpile? Look how much is being piled up; look at [word indistinct] the warmongers—the enemies of the jamahiri system in the world. They want peace to be realized through terror. Terror is not peace. Is the masses' fear of a nuclear war peace? We want peace not as a result of fear. Peace means that the potential for war is removed; it is the result of its motives and reasons. But today war is not waged because the warmongers have the atom bomb. Well, they say: I own an atom bomb and I have an intercontinental missile. The people are terrified and they say, here is peace, but see how peace is being realized.

The United States insolently says that it has turned the world into a military battle, that the simplest of all languages is the language of force and the language of war, and that it has terrified Iran and fought Iran and forced it to stop the war. Reagan admitted that he stopped the Gulf war through the use of force against Iran.

We used to believe that the battles between the two sides led to halting the war, and our pressures on Iran prompted them to accept the Security Council resolution. However, a different matter appeared, namely, the U.S. use of force against Iran, which forced it to stop the war. He said that the U.S. use of force has stopped the Gulf war. This was heard by the entire world. However, who dares to say the emperor has no clothes? Who tells Reagan you have done this and that? All of them. [as heard]

The world right now listens to this interpretation. Now the world hears that what stopped Iran's war was the U.S. military intervention against Iran, that that is what stopped the Gulf war. [applause]

Consequently, peace cannot be accomplished through nuclear deterrence but through the victory of the jamahiriyah in the world. It is not necessary to set up one universal state. Never; the world cannot be one state. National states will be set up. However, they will be jamahiriyah. And when only the people remain in the land without rulers, without governments, without parties, and without parliaments, peace will be established. The U.S. people did not aggress on us, but the official British Administration. [as heard] The Jews did not aggress on us but organized zionism, which mobilized the Jews against us.

If you want peace and tranquillity and if you want to live as the master on your own land, then you should be strong and take up arms. We Libyans do not war against anybody; we want peace for all. But this will not be realized unless you safeguard that by arms; you must safeguard peace. Peace will continue if you protect peace. If you do not protect it, it will not continue. We want the Jamahiriyah to triumph so that other jamahiriyahs may triumph. Then we will not need arms. But as long as there is the United States of America, we need arms. As long as there is what is termed Israel, we need arms. As long as there is South Africa, we need arms. As long there are imperialism, Zionism, and racism, we need arms.

We take up arms and fight because they occupy the land and the people on such land. it is not the first time in history that people invaded a country and occupied it. Hulagu [Khan, grandson of Genghis], Hitler, Reagan, and Moshe Dayan came and occupied the land. They occupied lands whose owners were unarmed. The Libyan masses will be compelled to shoulder arms. In this we go along with the masses' choices. If you do not want war, we are with you; if you want peace, we are with you. But experiment and you will see that without taking up arms, peace and tranquility will be in danger. We can recall what happened in 1911 and what happened in Palestine in 1948. All the organs and the establishments that are regarded to be governmental in the eyes of the masses should [word indistinct] in the coming stage.

A Libyan may ask: Where are the cars? Why do you sell them at a high price? We as revolutionaries should involve the masses in ruling themselves by themselves [word indistinct] the final liberation should not be concerned with such an uproar. That is it; all companies importing cars should be abolished. The committees which are involved in import-export should be abolished. In the coming stage, they should be abolished. That is it; if you want to import cars, take measures to do so. You should establish real people's partnerships and cooperatives to import such materials from abroad. This should be spontaneous, and people's markets should spontaneously be set up. He who harms the masses should be attacked spontaneously by the masses. Libyans should realize that there is nobody importing spare parts or anything else for them; there is nobody buying wool, dairy products, hides, fruits, or vegetables from them. Libyans should organize all that by themselves.

We want the model jamahiriyah to be established. In the coming stage, the jamahiriyah which all the world will envy should be established. The people will have no government, no police, no army, no prisons; there will nobody to force the people to accept anything. The people will rule themselves by themselves. Partnerships or cooperatives or societies will be set up to import cars and clothes—where are the clothes? The people's congresses or the people's suburbs or towns or even families, or people having the same profession, will be compelled to establish a people's organization to manufacture or import clothes or to manufacture or import spare parts. Only then will the model jamahiriyah be established. The revolutionary committee movement should be inside the people's congresses to guide this process and gradually rationalize it.

If this new stage succeeds, the real people's jamahiriyah will be established. Then the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah can be truly said to have been established. As for now, when we say the people's jamahiriyah they say no, it is not a people's jamahiriyah; it is an official jamahiriyah. How can you have cars without spare parts? How can you import refrigerators without spare parts? Why do you raise the prices? Who (?is responsible for) sinking a well? It is a people's authority, which is administered by the people whose task is to protect subterranean water.

When we interfere, they say: See, they have prevented us from sinking a well. Alright, go ahead and sink wells until you get salt water. The day when you get salt, they will stop spontaneously and administer farmers' societies and conferences and associations to protect subterranean water. Whenever you tell him to refrain, he does more! The masses are in the stage of childhood; they are like a child. This is the stage of childhood as far as the masses are concerned; they have not reached maturity so that they can rule themselves by themselves. We want to make them strong and firm. We should help them to rule themselves by themselves.

The revolutionary committee movement in Libya should perform on this basis during the coming stage. They should establish the model jamahiriyah; the jamahiriyah which all peoples wish for. It will become a shrine to which all peoples pay homage and visit. It will become an international center in actual fact. With regard to the previous stage, we should all participate in the making of a law called The Consolidation of Freedom in order to bolster the steps taken by the revolutionary forces. The Consolidation of Freedom law encourages the masses to establish black markets and consumer societies as well as societies for import-export by themselves because they feel that freedom has been consolidated by law.

A law should be enacted called The Law of the Consolidation of Freedom—all the world will look at the Libyans. We should involve all the world in enacting this law as much as possible. All the people's organizations, all people looking for freedom, all freedom-loving peoples in the world, all Libyans abroad, all Arabs living abroad, and all other nations are permitted to participate with us in enacting this law on the consolidation of freedom so that freedom will be bolstered in Libya. Every man will feel he is free and assured and that he is the master of his land. He will then take steps without fearing anyone. No person should interfere in anything that legally does not concern him. No authorities should interfere in issues if they are not legally authorized to. No

member of the security service should say to any citizen: You go home, or you leave your house. They have no right to do so; it is not their job. This is one of the things that consolidates freedom.

From the vocational point of view, one should refer to his own vocational association or congress; he should not refer to the security service or to someone he knows, no matter whom the latter may be,—a secretary of the General People's Congress or even to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He should not go to such people and ask them to solve a vocational or professional problem he has when his rights are being violated. If your rights are being violated, then you have a trade union whose task is to protect you. This is what should be affirmed starting today.

If we want the people's security to be realized—what we have today is still being regarded as a police force—we should withdraw all members of the people's police force and give them other assignments. A street or a town will remain without a police force. Then the people will set up people's security, with the guidance of the revolutionary committees. Then and only then will it actually become people's security. If the people do not like it, then they can change it and bring in a new one. Firmly and with confidence and great pleasure we are embarking on the shaping of the future world—the making of the era of the masses, the victory of freedom, and the final liberation. The sun of freedom will shine over the land: oppression and exploitation will come to an end.

The superpowers now are being influenced by what is going on in Libya. One of them is fighting us while the other is heading toward us. I am sure that the Soviet Union is heading toward Libya, toward the people's experiment in Libya, and toward the Green Book and the Third Universal Theory. [applause and cheers].

Actually the future of the whole of mankind will be a jamahiriyah. As we have said, the forces looking for real peace, real socialism, and final liberation, like the process being led by Gorbachev, are drawing closer to us and are borrowing from us. The forces that are hostile to real peace, freedom, and the masses—such as the United States—are pouring all their anger on us. Therefore Libya now is the center of the whole world—what is going on in Libya is the axis of the whole world. He who wants peace, freedom, real liberation, and radical solutions for the problems of mankind—political, economic, and social problems—is attracted by what is taking place in Libya. He who wants to destroy these transformations and oppose the liberation of mankind opposes Libya. The struggle continues until we achieve final victory. [applause, cheers]

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Women's Meeting 30 Aug

LD3008231288 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a women's meeting celebrating the 19th anniversary of the revolution held 30 August; place not specified—recorded]

[Excerpts] We continue, God willing, to celebrate the 19th anniversary of the revolution, and we enter the 2d day of marking this anniversary, having started yesterday with the revolutionary committee meeting. We begin today with this meeting of the Libyan Arab woman. [crowd chants] Yesterday we talked about the need to bring about a total sum of drastic changes which will strengthen the people's authority and kindle the revolutionary committee movement and make the masses—men and women—face up to their responsibility in building a historic jamahiriyah. This would be the starting point for all the world's peoples to change over to the jamahiri system in order to free the masses from oppression, arbitrary rule, the trading in their effort and necks, and the determining of their fate for them. It would be a starting point for them to [words indistinct] and adopt as a revolutionary program that might yield a number of tools for the people to use in running their affairs, in order to force the masses—men and women—to embark on jamahiri initiatives to establish their own people's authority in every street, city, and municipality. [passage omitted]

If the Libyan Arab woman in the Jamahiriyah has the same status as the Asian woman—being bought and sold, veiled and regarded as harem, like furniture, a car, or a refrigerator, for instance—this means that we have not presented a model to the world and we have not experienced a real liberation from slavery, from exploitation. This means that there are people who are still being exploited and enslaved: women. Also the Western model is an [word indistinct] artificial one. During World War II millions of men died, and women in Europe were forced to replace them. In other words, the status of women in Europe now is not the result of a civil development, but is rather the result of a great loss and a disaster that hit Europe as a result of World War II [passage omitted]

It is an injustice to place another burden on a woman who works at home, to ask her to work at home and outside it. If a woman works in the field, in an office, in the street, outside the home, and then we also ask her to work at home, this is an injustice that should be resisted. This is one of the things that as of this anniversary, as of today, must be resisted. If the man works and the woman works, the home then should be a joint responsibility. They should share the entire burden of the work at home. [passage omitted] [applause and chants] The process of emancipating women has been so slow that there are fears about women's future, their cause, and the cause of freedom, as well as fear about the issue of building a state

for the masses, men and women alike, where both sexes will be equal. Thus, beginning from this anniversary, there must be a new revolutionary storming operation to take women to the very front line—a storming operation which will also be a solid ground for their progress in the coming years, as well as a means for them to surmount obstacles.

Therefore, in coordination with the [word indistinct] women's movement—which was probably the instrument that had gathered you here—so in coordination with this movement or with your union or the (?organs) of the women's revolutionary committees in every municipality, every town, every village, every oasis, and in coordination with every female jamahiri institution, an election and a women's grouping should be organized. They should be organized in temporary congresses or groupings, given the fact that any basic people's congress should include men and women alike; therefore, it is not possible to separate male and female groupings, as the basic people's congress is a single unity.

Thus, temporary female groupings and female people's congresses should be established beginning today. Work to form them should begin today through the women's union and female revolutionaries, members of the revolutionary committees. These female groupings should elect women who are able to participate in the country's leadership and its political, economic, administrative, and social management. If it happens, however, that you fail to elect tens, hundreds, or thousands of women as the situation might warrant, then we will have to intervene through the use of revolutionary storming and assign such and such a women to take up this or that post, so we can guarantee that there will be true participation of both sexes in the administration and management of the country.

For the moment, however, the country is being run by men. Revolutionary committees are composed only of men; people's congresses include only men; police are men only; the army is men only; the courts are men only; and public prosecutors are men only. Thus, there are posts which sould begin to be occupied—whether through election or revolutionary storming—by women. To begin with and as far as people's congresses are concerned, beginning now each of their secretariats should include a number of women, preferably equal to the number of men. If it happens that a basic people's congress secretariat includes 5 men, we must then elect 5 women, and the secretariat will have 10 members. If we do not find, however, that the secretariat includes five members, we must then be happy with less than that, one or two less, but no more. [sentence as heard] [chants]

The other posts are the popular committees. Women should participate in the membership of every popular committee, at any level, as we have said, either via elections or a revolutionary storming. At this stage, every popular committee secretariat would have a women assistant. Vacant or new secretariats should be constituted of women, even though work is now fragmented. Who said that men think on their own better than women? There are many things about which we hear women's views, but there is no way for them to implement them, because it is men who implement. Who said that the failure that has beset some popular establishments was not caused solely by the presence of men? Perhaps they failed because of [words indistinct] contradictions between men only.

Women's thinking, tastes, and perspective are absent from all the bodies that lead the country, even now. Of course, we may find a state in the whole world which has a woman as its head, but women are not dominant in such a state. It does not mean that equality and the march of women has reached the apex where a woman has become the head. No! The woman became the head of the state through a leap—in the same way that man arrives, a woman arrives. But you will still find that country made up of men only, even though their leader is a woman. We should understand that, so that when we find a state with a woman leader, we do not think that women have triumphed in such a state to the point of reaching the zenith. No, no, no! This woman arrived by leaping. You will find women in the country headed by a woman deprived of [words indistinct], of employment, and of positions.

Now, it was only in 1972 that women were allowed to be nominated to the Federal Assembly in Switzerland. The issue became a problem; the country was nearly divided. They said that it should not be possible for a woman to become a member of the Federal Assembly. The right to be elected was given to women in several European countries only recently, in the 1970s. Even now, there are innumerable jobs, innumerable positions in Europe which are impossible for women to enter. And sometimes you will find the head of state in such countries is a woman! Such a female head of state, therefore, is a man not a woman, she is a man! [passage omitted]

Even here in the jamahiriyah, if we intend to establish a jamahiri state, why do we not include men and women in the efforts of construction, leadership, and administration? Perhaps those markets which we say are failing and in bad taste, for example, are so because women are not represented in them. Why, for instance, do women not administer all these companies? When we say that one of these popular committees that is headed by one of these secretariats deserves criticism or has failed in its work, perhaps it is due to the fact that it is deprived of the female element in its leadership, direction, and administration. When we say that agriculture is no good, for example, maybe it is because women are deprived of the leadership of the agricultural battle. Or health, manufacturing, education, industry, or anything. [chanting]

What we are saying is different from that which has been said previously. Liberation is a must; it is your right. However, this time we must start by practically and

deliberately storming the positions occupied by men. In order for the jamahiriyah, the state of the masses—and the masses include both men and women—to be established, in order for this jamahiriyah to emerge as a model for the world, all of its citizens, men and women, must participate in running it. To have the leadership of this country confined to one sector of its citizens would be ignorant and stupid.

How can this be explained. Who could call it a correct outlook for a country which wants to mobilize all its forces, have its population be equal and share their country's resources equally, have no injustice or exploitation, and fight enemies and become strong, to then have one-half of the population stunted, prohibited from work and leadership, not have their efforts benefitted from or their opinion taken into account? I do not believe that any logic would say this.

I expect that after women's practical revolutionary, neo-revolutionary mass storming of these positions, overall, real transformation will take place in administration, politics, economics and workplaces in the jamahiriyah. When women storm and take part in all administrative and leadership positions with men, then the theory of depriving women and exploitation by men will end.

Number one is the secretariat and number two is the people's committees. The secretariats which are now vacant will be filled by women. You will nominate at your women's meetings and temporary women's congresses or select them. There will be no [word indistinct]. This time we will appoint [words indistinct]. This is essential to reach this position by force [words indistinct].

The third point is people's security. There must be centers of people's security completely under women's control. We must be able to come to a town and find people's security centers where there are only men, mixed people's security centers where there are women and men, and people's security centers completely controlled by men. I will tell you the reason for this later.

Fourth, courts. Female members of courts will be put forward by the temporary people's congresses or through selection. The Supreme Justice Council in the jamahiriyah will send a list to the General People's Congress saying that we want to open a court of the first instance, district or criminal in a particular place, and propose the following people to be appointed judges or members of one of the courts. The General People's Congress will issue an edict for the court to be set up. Women will do the same. They will nominate some of them and if the nomination fails, revolutionary selection will be made. Women will submit lists to the General People's Congress for approval. These lists will be treated in the same way as those submitted by the Supreme Justice Council. There may be mixed courts. All courts must be mixed. There must not be fewer than two female members on every court. This is essential. There will also be courts with all female members, the same as the centers of security completely controlled by women which I will explain.

The same applies to public prosecution, point number five. The Supreme Justice Council will submit a list to say we want those people to be in the public prosecutor's office—this one for chief prosecutor, another for district attorney, chief, and deputies. We will establish mixed public prosecutor's offices as well as some completely composed of women. It is essential that there be women in every public prosecutor's office and in every court. There also have to be courts, public prosecutor's offices, and police stations composed completely of women. [applause]

Now I will explain to you. The reason for this is.... [unidentified speaker interrupts, asks inaudible question] Well, at your temporary people's congresses you will select a congress like this one; someone nominates another. Who? Her qualifications are as follows: It is not necessary for her to have university or other qualifications, even if she cannot read or write. Qualifications in revolutionary perception are not the same.... [rest of sentence drowned out by applause, chants] There are no age or conventional conditions such as degrees and so on, no such qualifications. It would be enough for her to be in that position.

I will explain the reason for this. Countless number of women's rights have been lost due to the existence of police, public prosecutor's offices, and courts composed of men. There are countless number of women in this country and other eastern countries who have given up their rights for this reason. Say you go to a police station to complain about your husband. He has been treating you unjustly. He has taken away your children and your house. He has divorced you without justification or married another women. You and your husband fight constantly. He treats you unjustly and takes your possessions. I tell you, let us go to the police station. You will not go because there are only men there. Let us go to the public prosecutor's office. Men. The same thing. Let us go to the court. Let us leave it, God will protect your rights and let you keep your timidity. This is wrong.

First, he is not concerned about [words indistinct]. However, he is there and that is the reality. Therefore, the existence of centers of people's security, public prosecutor's offices, and courts composed completely of women side by side with mixed police stations, public prosecutor's offices, and courts, will encourage women to get over their fear and hesitation. The rights lost in the past will not be lost in the future, because women will say: We can go to a women's center and find women there with whom to discuss the case. They can refer it to

the public prosecutor's office, and you will find the public prosecutor's office composed of women. They can refer it to a court and you will find the court composed of women.

These are all temporary; maybe after 10, 20, 50, or 100 years, all will fade away, and women and men in the jamahiriyah will be equal. A woman will be able to go to a public prosecutor's office, station, or court, which will be mixed then, naturally, or even composed only of women—inadvertently, because women will become like men in the jamahiriyah. There will be no need to create a position for the disease of timidity. Women will know their rights, and they know that this has nothing to do with timidity. It is timidity which is shameful. How can we feel ashamed about things which are not shameful? Unfortunately, now we feel ashamed about things that are not shameful. [passage omitted]

There will be nominations for secretariats, people's congresses, people's committees, people's security forces, the courts, and public prosecution offices, yes, nominations to public prosecution offices, courts and centers, centers for women and mixed public prosecution offices, centers and courts.

All right, you must continue your efforts. Now to the identity card. Algeria today informed us that it would like a celebration to be held on 1 September on the artificial borders separating the Arab people in Libya and Algeria with a view to removing the need for passports and, beginning 1 September, allowing movements between the two countries with identity cards. [applause]

Therefore, it is necessary for the Libyan Arab woman to have an identity card that would allow her to travel. Any woman who travels now might have a passport, but she might not have an identity card. So beginning today, identity cards will be issued to women, every woman will have her identity card like any man so she can travel between Libya and Tunisia, and between Libya and Algeria, in the Maghreb and within the Arab homeland when the identity card is in use.

When we spoke of the freedom of education, we said that everyone could teach the others and that it is not necessary for education to fall to the state, which should build schools, transport the students, and provide teachers, books, paper, and other material, such as training equipment. Teaching is thus assumed by the budget, and every child enters primary school at the age of 5 or 6. This is a heavy burden and not all states are in a position to take it upon themselves.

States are not always able to assume this burden. They may be incapable of doing so during an economic crisis or other difficult situation, or when their revenues are channelled toward a more vital sector and they are forced, in order to survive, to spend all their money on war, health, or food; they might not cope with all these aspects.

Therefore, we said that those who teach their children at home....[changes thought] The woman who teaches her children at home is the teacher and the home is the school. Those who teach their children are free to do so, and those who do not wish to send them to school and prefer to send them somewhere else also are free to do so. It is equally possible, not only for men but also for women, to open a school and teach children for a fee. In other words, a woman in a given street might say: Well, instead of sending the children of this street to a school elsewhere, I will open a school for them in our street and will teach them at the primary level. The parents of those children will then pay a fee to this female teacher. [passage omitted]

I believe that the Arab woman has enough courage and self-confidence to qualify her to undertake this daring action. The level of education is very high among women. I believe that the students, university graduates, and those in secondary education; the housewives behind bars and those whose education was cut off and who were imprisoned at home; and also our mothers and grandmothers, who have practical experience in resisting injustice and exploitation; those who have worked in factories; those who became widows; those who were orphaned; those who have suffered from deprivation—these all have experience and capabilities that make us feel confident of victory in this battle.

See you at the Green Square! The struggle continues! [applause]

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks to Military Cadets 31 Aug

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[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to graduating cadets at military secondary schools in Tripoli on 31 August—live]

[Text] In the name of God: Brothers, we conclude the 3d day of the commemoration of the 19th revolution anniversary. The commemorative ceremonies of the revolution anniversary began with the opening 2 days ago of the 11th conference of the revolutionary committee movement. This was distinguished by the presence of members of the international revolutionary committee movement from various parts of the world. [applause] The conference was attended by revolutionary committee members that are being formed secretly and openly in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe.

This conference was a conclusion of the decisive stage of revolutionary action that has been evaluated, and a signal for the beginning of a new phase in the revolutionary committee movement the world over and in the revolutionary national level program.

It has become firmly established for those present at the revolutionary gathering, through the information available and scientific analyses, that the movement is qualified at this stage to lead peoples' struggle toward final liberation and deliverance from all forces of tyranny and exploitation.

The revolutionary committees, the instrument of the masses in the execution of their will and decisions, have begun to spread throughout the world. In occupied Palestine, the Palestinian people, who are confronting occupation and who Jordan got rid of, have expressed their will via the revolutionary committees that are running and administering affairs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. I hope that they will spread throughout occupied Palestine from the river to the sea, because this is the objective of liberation. Yesterday, people's committees were set up in Burma and have began to run affairs there after the masses offered 3,000 victims in a week to bring down the authority, the government, and the governmental theory.

Now we turn to our Arab people in Lebanon to move toward the establishment of people's committees to resolve the chronic Lebanese crisis. The crisis revolves around sectarianism, the distribution of posts on a sectarian basis, on who should become the president and whether or not there is a quorum in the house of deputies. There should be no deputization for the people. There should be congresses and committees everywhere. Congresses and committees will be set up everywhere in the world, and jamahiriyahs will be set up. Eternal peace will be established indeed when people triumph, the governmental theory falls, jamahiriyahs are established everywhere, and all resources, authority, wealth, and decisions are in the hands of the masses. Only then will the suffering, wars, tyranny, and exploitation, which the masses everywhere in the world resist and suffer from, end.

Decisions are now being made throughout the world. They have proven that the previous doctrines have all failed and that the world's political, economic, and social orders are facing crisis. The Green Book and the Third International Theory, the propagation of which is the duty of the revolutionary committee movement everywhere around the world, have thus become the guide for emancipation. The program to celebrate the revolutionary occasion continued after the 11th revolutionary meeting—the meeting of the local, pan-Arab and international revolutionary committees—with yesterday's grand meeting of women, which was an opportunity to submit decisive and serious issues. These issues might consolidate the jamahiri's authority and reaffirm equality between the sons of the jamahiri system, and accelerate the establishment of a jamahiri state with the participation of all jamahiri males and females.

I should, however, stress that what we announced yesterday was a qualitative leap and a new historical stage as far as women are concerned, not just in Libya but around the world. I think we, here, should remind you of those decisive, revolutionary orientations that are still being broadcast, the echoes of which are still being heard. Today is the 3d day of our celebrating the revolution, and we are celebrating it with this gathering of military cadets from various services. As we stand on this platform, we should salute our brothers and friends who are sitting with us here taking part in our joyous celebrations of the 19th Great al-Fatih Revolution anniversary. [applause]

The military parade today is also distinguished by the symbolic participation of the armed people of the Burkina Faso jamahiriyah. It is distinguished by the presence and parading of symbolic units of the international revolutionary green guards. They are revolutionary volunteers from all over the world to protect and defend the jamahiri revolution.

Tomorrow, the program of festivities marking the revolutionary anniversary will climax, concluding with the international festival of workers, which coincides with the silver jubilee of the Libyan workers revolution that will turn them from hired hands into partners. Representatives of the workers movement and their unions from all over the world will take part in the festival tomorrow. [chanting]

Brothers, the 19th anniversary of the revolution comes at a very important stage in local and international developments. [chanting and applause] As I have already said, serious evaluations of the previous stage of people's political experience are taking place. Luckily, the negative policies of the previous international stage are being abandoned. The political slips dangerous to mankind are being redressed, such as continuing to build up nuclear arsenals. The dirty and misleading propaganda that used to claim that the nuclear program is what has preserved peace since World War II has been exposed. We began to discover that real peace is achieved by destroying weapons, granting independence to the people, and letting the people enjoy their resources in tranquility and equality—not a peace under the nuclear terror.

There is no peace in the shadow of nuclear terror. Following World War II and the development of nuclear weapons, the world in fact has not been living in peace. Instead, it has been living in unprecedented terror, in fear of the nuclear weapons which the aggressors, imperialists, warmongers, the enemies of peace, and the

enemies of peoples claim will preserve peace. Mankind rejects peace that is built on terror, on the nuclear balance. Everywhere and every day people are expressing this rejection.

Following a long period full of torture, war, and suffering mankind has realized that peace, reassurance, and security have not been achieved and that building up military forces has aded fuel to the fire and that the classical military [al-'askariyyah al-klasikiyah] did not win for the sake of freedom. No people has achieved or protected its independence in the shadow of the conventional classical [al-klasikiyah] military that is led by the medal-clad generals. Indeed, historical defeats have always been the lot of the conventional classical armies. Victory has always been the lot of popular resistance, right from the resistance of the Spaniards against the march of Napoleon's invincible army until now. Victory is achieved by armed peoples. The modern bomber aircraft has failed.

The intercontinental missiles failed to subjugate a people like the Vietnamese who resisted the fiercest colonial empire in modern times, namely the United States; in the end it was the ordinary citizen who carried a rifle or a bomb who was victorious. Now our Palestinian people are facing the U.S. military machinery delivered to Zionism. They are facing it with stones. The important thing is not how many planes are wrecked, how many martyrs are lost, or how many buildings are destroyed, but victory is the victory of willpower; in other words, willpower wins in the end.

The few Libyan people have directly confronted the United States which made use of all NATO's military resources. Britain, in the Northern Hemisphere, took part as the U.S. reserve base by opening all its airports to U.S. planes and providing all the facilities for the U.S. attack. Spain and Italy also opened their military ports to the U.S. fleets. All of Western Europe and the Mediterranean Sea acted in collusion and were in the service of [Al-Qadhdhafi pauses] the military facilities for the NATO campaign led by the United States against the Libyan people in 1986. However, despite the resources which the United States had available to confront the Warsaw Pact and which it tested on Libya and used to actually launch its attack on Libya, the United States made use of a power designed to silence 60 percent of the Warsaw Pact's resources. It used this power against Libyan monitoring stations, Libyan airports, and observation and listening stations. The United States and NATO succeeded in jamming the Libyan monitoring stations and neutralizing these Soviet weapons which Libya possesses.

However, the solution failed, the invasion failed, and the attack failed, and the U.S. planes [as heard] costing $90 million were shot down by a simple fighter holding a machinegun with determination and firmness. Double-barrel and four-barrel machineguns brought down the most modern U.S. planes into the sea.

The U.S. pilots became food for the Mediterranean whales. After that day we wrote along our shores: We wait for you and so do the fish. [applause]

Neither the Arab armies, nor the Arab-owned planes, nor the Arab-owned missiles are causing the Zionist colonialists sleepless nights. The Zionist occupation has not suffered sleepless nights because of Arab artillery, missiles, planes, or classical armies. But what has caused it sleepless nights is the revolution of stones. The Zionist occupation had to put its forces on alert, living on its nerves, and was shaken only by the stones carried by the youth of the generation of anger [applause and slogan shouting in which Al-Qadhdhafi joins] No capitulationist solutions. Palestine is Arab, no capitulationist solutions. Palestine is Arab, no capitulationist solutions. Palestine is Arab, no capitulationist solutions.

The fraternal Algerian Arab people did not defeat France with a classical army equal to the French Army; rather the venerable French army was defeated by the Algerian mujahidin with an old rifle and a bomb [applause]. It was also defeated by Djamila Bouhired [words indistinct] with a bomb [applause], not a missile or a plane. An ordinary citizen, a fida'yah [freedom fighter] like Djamila Bouhired and thousands and thousands of other girls and men in Algeria, using explosives, bombs, and rifles. They defeated France, which was falsely claiming that Algeria was an indivisible part of France. Our fathers and ancestors fought Italian colonialism for 20 years with obsolete rifles, while Italy possessed warships, ships, and guns.

In the end, victory always goes to people's resistance. An armed people is invincible; as for classical armies, they can be easily defeated; they surrender as a body. As far as classical armies are concerned, the criteria for defeat and victory are weapons and iron. If this iron is flawed, then these armies surrender. As for the people, their criterion for victory and defeat in their historical combat is not iron; it is willpower. Even if the weapons they hold are destroyed, people cannot be defeated if their will is strong and invincible. But an army without rifles, guns, and aircraft cannot fight, while people can fight, even by underground sabotage as the Palestinian people now tend to do inside Palestine: secret sabotage, civil disobedience, popular rejection, and secret armed resistance.

The Cypriot people triumphed under the leadership of the nationalist organization EOKA against British colonialism by secret armed resistance. These events are always recorded as having been undertaken by unknown people, but these unknown people were the EOKA organization. We urge the angry generation in Palestine to follow the example of EOKA in Cyprus. It must take to secret armed resistance, to secret sabotage, to popular rejection.

Napoleon invaded the world, and no one defeated him except the snow in Russia. But he was defeated by the Spanish people without an army, by popular armed resistance. That was the beginning of the end for Napoleon and his campaigns that rocked the world.

As the Algerian people won through the gun and through the ordinary fighter, so the Palestinian people will, in the end, win through the gun and through the ordinary fighter. If the huge budgets and astronomical expenditures of the Arab armies were allocated to the popular resistance, the Zionist bloc would have been finished in Palestine.

I am saying that we are in a phase in which the whole world is evaluating the previous political experiment in all its political, military, economic, and social aspects. We would be happy if the world judged it a failure. The world is now following a new tendency, toward a system of economic partnership, toward cooperatives, toward the people's authority, toward people's committees and congresses. The world is gradually dispensing with extremely costly arms arsenals. The struggle will continue until the empire of evil disappears and peace prevails.

When I call for the establishment of the armed people at the expense of conventional military institution, the shallow and ignorant person supposes that this call shows weakness, but in saying this I am calling for strength. I am calling for the defense of freedom, peace, the homeland and pan-Arabism; I am calling for the formation of an instrument that cannot be defeated—the masses. The one person who makes defeat easy is the one who calls for the masses to be stripped of their arms and who wants to make them rely on official and conventional tools, the failure of which has been proven over a considerable historical period.

When popular authority is consolidated through people's congresses and committees; when equality is established through the abolition of wages, the formation of a partnership system, and the abolition of the factory owner; when everybody becomes partners instead of wage-earners; when wealth is fairly distributed among the citizens of one nation; when the system of man exploiting man is abolished; when man reaps the fruits of his efforts, consumes what he produces, and it is not consumed by others; when the person who makes an effort does not relinquish his efforts in return for a salary from a factory proprietor—the factory proprietor system should be abolished and forbidden—then all this will constitute a jamahiri state.

The jamahiri state will be founded—a state that from now on we would like to be viewed as a model to be followed throughout the world. It will constitute the foundation stone of the jamahiri society, which in turn is founded on the theory of the popular masses, on the ruins of the theory of government, the theory of arbitrariness and exploitation, of master and servant, of ruler and ruled. To crown the completion of the building of the state of the masses, we now declare the doing away with [al-Gha] of the traditional, classical army and traditional authority, and the emergence of an armed people. This will go along the following lines: [applause] This will be done, first, by turning the existing regular armed military units into jamahiri guards. The jamahiri guards will continue to be maintained on a voluntary basis and on full pay as a [word indistinct] to guard the jamahiriyah. [applause]

Second, the armed people, based on national service—the implementation of which began this year, 1988—will be based on training a group of people who will then return to their normal lives and be replaced by other groups. Thus, if the law decreed by the people's congresses permits—but if this law does not permit it, it must be submitted to the people's congresses—namely, a batch of the national service, which is the vanguard of the armed people, is currently under basic training. [sentence as heard] Maybe the next batch's national service should be only 1 year, so that room is made for other batches, for fresh blood, for younger people, and for batches with fewer problems. [applause] The batches now in training in national service, in addition to the fact that they will be used under arms for 1 year, as I said, if possible [word indistinct] those who have presented themselves to the national service and who are now being trained in basic training establishments, they will maintain their ordinary salaries and wages that they were given before joining up. [applause] This may also apply to the batch that will follow them.

Third is the armed people, on which are founded the defensive regions. As of today, the defensive regions are under the command of the people's committees for defense set up by the basic people's congresses. [applause]

Fourth, the traditional police are added to the jamahiri guard, except the officers. The people's congresses must hurry and set up local people's security with the help of the officers who will not join the jamahiri guard. [applause] The local people's security will be carried out by citizens who will take it up. This local people's security will have responsibility for traffic regulations.

The people's local security, which will be handled by citizens who alternate on the job, will handle traffic, criminal investigations, and judicial regulations. But we should be well aware of the nature of the stage in which we are living. As Trotskiy said, it is impossible to build socialism in one country unless revolutions spread all over the world. A proletarian revolution should erupt, and socialism will be established around the world. It seems that this is true to a great extent. Also, peace and freedom do not prosper and survive in one free country while there are enemies of freedom and imperialism and while there are policies of using military power against others.

It is naive to clap for peace and put down arms because our intentions are good and because we live in a free country, secure, run by masses having no desire to invade or commit aggression against others. It is axiomatic that people do not commit aggression against each

other; they do not invade each other. No ordinary citizen in the world has any aggressive intention against another ordinary citizen in this world. Regular armies are the ones that cross borders and invade people on the order of their rulers and leaders. If jamahiriyahs come into existence; if leaders, rulers, armies, parliaments, classes, and parties disappear; and if people's conferences and people's committees are established, eternal peace will automatically prevail. This peace is based on real humanity, not on nuclear terror, which the evil empires in the world now want to establish. I beg your pardon, alongside this will remain educational establishments that hold graduations, like those in front of me now: the cadres that will train the armed people. These will continue to perform their tasks and keep their doors open. [applause]

Once we do away with the conventional army and the classical police and declare the emergence of the armed people, we thus establish a strong arm that will protect the jamahiriyah and freedom. The armed people can never be defeated. Beginning today, we will rely on the armed people to protect our soil and freedom and to confront our enemies and defeat them—in the way and using the means I have now explained to you. I will continue in the same vein by saying that peace and freedom are in danger as long as there are enemies of peace and freedom. In addition to turning toward the establishment of the armed people in a sure and serious manner so that we may not be defeated, we must—in consolidating this armed people—reconsider Libyan and Arab defense policies. I say clearly that if Arab unity is not achieved before 1990—either regional or total unity-- then we in the jamahiriyah should take decisive and practical political steps regarding the defense situation. [applause and chanting]

I will submit to the people's congress and the people a new defense policy that should be adopted if there is no partial or overall Arab unity before 1990. There must be a serious and realistic review of our political and defense alliances. Why do I say that it is Libya that must take serious steps and lay down a new defense policy as long as there is no Arab unity before 1990?

First because Libya, the sole Arab state, the sole African state, and perhaps even the sole state in the world, is a direct target for U.S. imperialism; all the world has seen that the United States launched a direct attack and used its armed forces against a small state, and the small population of peaceful people like the Libyan people. The question was not a question of disciplinary action, threats, or just a war of nerves, a cold war, or an economic or psychological war. It went to the extent of using the most modern military means in its possession, which were originally meant for the Soviet Union. They were used directly against the Libyan people.

Therefore, the Libyan people are entitled to take the necessary steps in their defense policy. They will do this even in accordance with what I mentioned to you the day before yesterday at the revolutionary meeting. They will do it by accepting a painful necessity. Libya may have to accept a painful necessity. When it is necessary, it will accept pain, so long as this country, is a direct target of U.S. imperialism, of the United States, the biggest country in the world. In its aggression, the United States leans on NATO.

Therefore, these people have the right to review their alliances and to take necessary measures to protect themselves. I have told you previously that if they leave us in a neutral position, like Switzerland or any other state, like Finland, then we may engage in planting flowers or making watches, musical instruments, or amusement parks. But they cannot leave us to live in peace, even if we destroy our weapons and raise white flags and say: We just want to make watches like the Swiss.

They will not leave because they have serious ambitions concerning this land. Libya is the heartland of the Arab nation and the northern gate of the African continent, and it occupies 2000 kms of the northern coast of the Mediterranean. Consequently, Libya represents a worthy target for imperialist forces during any era, be they Romans, Greeks, Vandals, and the Americans now. Therefore, we are compelled to take steps that might consolidate our defensive capabilities. This is not because we like arms or we like war; it is because they want to launch a war against us. They are trying to occupy and invade us. Hence, the armed people are the strong fortress that we should resort to in defending and facing up to the enemy. We should strengthen it by reviewing our alliances.

Either Arab unity is established or Libya will act as a country targeted by the enemy, as if it is not a part of the Arab nation. If the United States dominates a part of the Arab nation and at the same time attacks Libya, this means that we are not part of this nation until this part becomes free, until it becomes free. If your Arab brother is a spy for the United States and the United States is hostile toward him and at the same time uses him, he is not your brother, he is your enemy and will remain so until he becomes free. Consequently, this is a right that we have to reserve for ourselves.

For example, here is Egypt on our border. Despite all the Arab attempts to keep this at least a harmless region regarding the Arab nation, these attempts were in vain. Arab nations resumed their political relations with the Egyptian regime. Yasir 'Arafat, who recognized Egypt as his staunch enemy, who occupied his land, and who is beating his women in Palestine, went to Egypt, kissed the hands of Husni Mubarak in the hope that there could be some good in him, and probably would pay attention [words indistinct]. All this was in vain and the result was nothing. I challenge Yasir 'Arafat to prove that he benefitted from any relations with the Egyptian regime. On the contrary, the Palestinian cause lost out because of

this relationship. This relationship was in the interest of Zionism and the United States and against the interest of the Palestinian people and against the interest of the Arab nation. [applause]

But Yasir 'Arafat is a politician, a man whose land is occupied, whose people are in exile. He has the right to use all political cards, to walk all tightropes, and go through every cold and hot shower in order to exploit all this diplomacy in the interests of his cause. A man [words indistinct] his people. Therefore, he cannot be blamed for going to Egypt. What interests us is the result. He went to Egypt hoping to make Egypt change its stand, which is harmful to the Palestinian people, to the Arab nation. He went to Egypt because he had hope in this new man.

The result was zero. The result is that the Israelis are killing our sons in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip every day, and Egypt did not dare sever its relations with the Israelis, despite these atrocities and massacres being committed against the Palestinian people who are fighting with stones. The treasonous and cowardly Egyptian regime did not dare to sever relations, not even to sever its relations, not go to war. It should have fought them and the Egyptian Army should have advanced on the Negev [applause] and Gaza [applause].

This cowardly regime did not even dare to sever its political relations. It is blasphemy for us to extent our hand to this dirty regime, this regime which makes the enemies every day rejoice at our misfortune, every day makes us step backwards, every day shames this nation. In the Egyptian regime today, there is a U.S. aircraft carrier anchored in Alexandria, accompanied by another 10 warships. Maneuvers are now taking place along Libya's border with Egypt: joint Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers. This is the reward for the Arabs who have restored their political relations with this regime.

Now I rejoice at the misfortune of the Arab governments that restored relations with the Egyptian regime. I rejoice at their misfortune because the Egyptian regime paid scant attention to this recognition. It took all this recognition and threw it in the trash can. I rejoice now at the misfortune of the Arab rulers who have restored their relations with the Egyptian regime because the Egyptian regime took this recognition and threw it in the trash can and said: I do not need your recognition. Whoever wants to come, can come. Whoever does not, to hell with him. This is how they put it.

What did Egypt do following the Arab countries' restoration of relations with it? It abandoned the Palestinian people, increased its enmnity toward the Libyan people, and brought in the Americans. Egypt, brothers, is a threat to you. Its regime is a threat to you. Today, here are the maneuvers taking place between Tubruq and Alexandria. A U.S. aircraft carrier and 10 other warships are taking part in them. For several days now we have been in a constant state of emergency, watching the U.S. and Egyptian military moves. They might be cover for British and Israeli moves, because the Israelis hold Libya responsible for every fedayeen operation inside Palestine.

Whom should it hold responsible? Husni Mubarak? It holds Libya responsible for it. Who is now shouldering the responsibility for military operations in Palestine and who says that Palestine will be liberated from the river to the sea? Who dares to say this? I challenge any Arab to raise his voice and say that Palestine should be liberated from the river to the sea or from the south to the south [phrase as heard]. If there is anyone brave among them, let him tonight or tomorrow challenge me and make this statement. I am certain that there is not anyone.

It is now not possible for any Arab ruler to take responsibility for a guerilla military operation in Palestine. We are the only ones who declare that and take that responsibility. Consequently, we do not rule out an Israeli aggression. When the Israelis commit aggression, they will be helped by Egypt. Egypt is the bridge over which Israeli aggression will pass should such aggression occur tomorrow or the day after. [crowd chants] That regime does not have a free will at all! Brothers, do not blame Egypt because it is not free. The Egyptian president cannot make a decision inside Egypt without permission from the United States and the Israelis. If they tell him to invade Libya and make his country a base for aggression, he will not be able to say no because he is not free.

I challenge him to say no to the United States. I challenge him now in front of the the Arab homeland to say no to the United States, to say it to the Israelis. Why does he not cut his relations with the Israelis in view of the atrocities they have committed against the Palestinian people and in view of the Israelis' violations of all the commitments they made in the Stable David accords? They totally violated them! He is unable to tell them: You have violated the accords and, consequently, I am withdrawing from them. He is unable to do so! He is not free! He does not have the authority to make a decision! When we talks about the masses, the decision-making authority is vested in the masses. A president does not have the decision-making authority in his own country.

Tunisia mediated, Saudi Arabia mediated, Sudan mediated, Yasir 'Arafat.... [Al-Qadhdhafi changes thought] You will not find anyone who did not mediate and say: Release imprisoned Libyans. Release all imprisoned Egyptians and return them to him [not further identified]. Should not you be ashamed of yourself and release four youths you imprisoned? He does not mean well, he does not want to!

They told him a country has announced—Al-Qadhdhafi has announced—the opening of the borders. You recognize the enemy and are on the blacklist, but in spite of that, he is opening the land border with you so that the two peoples can mingle with each other. He said no

because the United States said to him: No! There will be no opening of borders with Libya. An order from the United States and the Israelis because Egypt is swarming with Americans and Israelis and, consesquently, it is a danger for the Israelis and Americans for Libyans to be found in Egyptian streets. For that reason, they said to him: No! He welcomed [the Libyan offer to reopen borders] and on the following day he received the order from the United States. They said to him: No! He took back his words and on the following day said: No! The world laughed and he looked childish in front of the world and in front of his people. He does not think I am talking about him because he is worthless; he is nothing.

He speaks of the value of Egypt and its importance. There is Yasir 'Arafat: Ask him, what has come out of Egypt? Will it bring you the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Haifa, Akko? Will the Egyptian Army fight with you? Will he sever relations with the Israelis? Will he not even say a word, that the Israelis have abandoned the Stable David accords? Never! They said nothing to him. Nothing.

He is going and coming back and forth uselessly. They said to him: Libya has stopped its propaganda campaign, why don't you do likewise and put an end to your media campaigns? This is a hopeless case; he spoke his mind to the Americans, and they told him that the propaganda campaigns against Libya should continue, because the battle is not confined to Libya-Egypt, but is between the United States and Libya, Israel against Libya. The battle is related to the liberation of Palestine, the issue of Arab unity, and depriving imperialism of the important strategic region situated between the Ocean and the Gulf; depriving imperialism of strategic key points in the world such as the Strait of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, Bab al-Mandab, Hormuz, the Gulf of Sidra, the petrol, and the communications network that links the world's countries with the Arab world.

The United States, in its capacity as an imperialist force, wants to dominate this region. Libya is an instigating, revolutionary, and liberating force; therefore it cannot attack it, it cannot attack it. However, we will see the fall of the Egyptian regime, God willing, at the hands of the Egyptian people, as was the case of Numayri's regime, which was trampled on by the feet of the Sudanese people.

The barefoot Sudanese were responsible for Numayri's downfall - Numayri who shook hands with Reagan and shook hands with this, what is his name, Husni Mubarak. He held hands with Reagan and Husni Mubarak and thought that he was safe. The Sudanese people toppled him while he was between New York and Cairo, between Washington and Cairo. Numayri thought that the Sudanese people were unable to face up to the United States and Egypt. The Sudanese people said: To hell with the Egyptian regime; to hell with Washington; Reagan, to hell to you. He was toppled while he was arriving at Cairo Airport. He was greeted with the red carpet as if he were a president while the Sudanese people declared his downfall. Then Husni Mubarak took up the red carpet and said that this man is no longer a president and that is that. Numayri told him: I am an ally of [word indistinct] and you told me to rely on you. The answer was that nothing could be done and that the people had rejected you.

Mubarak's fate will be similar to that. They will take up the red carpet in front of him as they did for Numayri. The Egyptian people will inevitably win; the Palestinian people will win. The United States will be defeated because the United States cannot fight us forever, for we are heading toward the armed people and toward the gun. Suffice it to say that 1 million Libyans bought their guns [words Indistinct]; 1 million people bought their guns with their own wages. Now 1 million Libyans can go to the Mediterranean and fight the United States. [applause and slogans]

Consequently, one should take things seriously, because all peaceful means. [sentence as heard] Even if we assume that the Egyptian regime keeps the Camp David Treaty, we should open the borders for the two peoples. These are Arabs. They are the same people; the Egyptians and the Libyans are brothers, and they marry among themselves. Egypt's only land gate is Libya. Mubarak has no other common borders with any other Arab country. As for Sudan, it has been dead for a long time, there is no activity in Sudan. The rest represent two seas: the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Mubarak has no other common borders with any active Arab state other than his border with Libya, which is the sole land gate. He does not want to open these borders because he has orders from the United States.

All the Arabs' efforts to get this regime to open up its borders, stop its propaganda campaigns, and release the Libyans have failed. In the end, Husni Mubarak resorted to another method, and on this occasion we want to expose him: He has become the biggest smuggler of hashish. Now [word indistinct], any one of these guests can [words indistinct] carrying official hashish (?consignments) on instructions from Husni Mubarak.

According to their own admissions, Husni Mubarak manages a company dealing in hashish. He is effectively a drug addict and a hashish dealer, and he wants to export it to Libya. I do not want to speak about his being a drug addict; he can go to the devil. There are 1,000 good for nothings [safsuf] like him who deal in drugs. [applause] I do not mean this. I mean that he is a danger to us. Yasir 'Arafat can go and see the Egyptians carrying hashish on instructions from Husni Mubarak to hear their accounts. Drug dealing was launched in the hopes of a prosperous link between Libya and Egypt. This was not good!

Therefore, this regime is useless. In the end, let it stay with its hashish, its evil, its slavery, bowing to the United States. But let it stop bringing in the Americans to the Arab region, to the borders with Libya. This is a danger.

I am speaking about strengthening the defense potential; I am speaking at a military rally. I say that today the aircraft carrier in Alexandria is a threat to our independence and to our security, in addition to the fact that Egypt has lost its independence. It is no longer an independent state. I swear to you that Egypt is not an independent state. Therefore, we must think about delivering Egypt, liberating Egypt, by helping the Egyptian people and the Egyptian opposition secretly and openly. Egypt is now a threat to the Arab nation.

Now, units of the U.S. 6th Fleet are on the border between us and Egypt, at sea. The Arabs who have resumed relations with Egypt, let them speak to Husni Mubarak and ask him: Why do you engage in military maneuvers with the United States which told this, that, and the other state to resume relations with Egypt. Egypt is a U.S. colony, and the United States wants this.

You must realize that decisionmaking in the Arab homeland is effectively U.S. decisionmaking. It must be replaced by the Arab decion, by the Arab will, by the armed masses, by the armed people, by our invincible will. We are stronger. Our will is stronger than U.S. tanks [applause], U.S. aircraft, U.S. warships.

It was not the first time that the United States was defeated, that the empire of evil, the empire of invasion, the empire of aggression was defeated and the peoples triumphed. Forward, brothers. The struggle continues until victory, until liberation, until the flag of Pan-Arabism is hoisted from the ocean to the gulf, flying with pride and triumph. Forward toward the building of the armed people. Forward toward the building of the jamahiriyah guard. Forward brothers, and the struggle continues.

Al-Qadhdhafi Terms Reagan 'Coward'

LD3108203888 Tripoli JANA in English 1657 GMT 31 Aug 88

[TExt] Tripoli, Hanibal 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution saluted the court against imperialism which met in Tripoli to look into the case brought before it by the Libyan Arab people against the American Administration and President Reagan for the policy of state terrorism and various acts of aggression committed against Great Jamahiriyah and the house of the leader of the revolution in a premeditated manner.

The leader of the revolution said, during his reception of the members of the court:

In the name of the people of Great Jamahiriyah, the martyrs of the American barbaric aggression, the forces of the international forum, the national command of the Arab revolutionary forces and the peoples aspiring to freedom and peace, I salute the respected court and consider it a phenomenon which calls for optimism as far as the future of humanity is concerned.

The leader of the revolution made clear that this court is an expression of the world conscience although it has no police or prisons for the police and prisons are owned by governments. But this court has stronger means than prison and police. It is the moral force, the force of conscience and the principles of ethics which are stronger than the material means of America or Britain or other imperialist countries.

The leader added 'We salute the peoples of Latin America. For these peoples deserve the salute for their constant struggle against American imperialism. [no closing quotation mark as received]

The leader expressed his hope that this court will waken the conscience of the whole world. It does not concern to lose victims, buildings and equipment, for the great loss is our loss of the world conscience and morals. He pointed out that the loss and gain in this battle is not with material means but with human will. And here is the will of humanity triumphing.

The leader of the revolution asserted that this respected court is a defence for these morals but regarding the defendant the American president, we can declare before the court he is a coward thus he did not stand before the court. The American President instead sends the Americans overseas to die but he is so coward that he could not present himself before the court. He sent innocent soldiers to this place where the court is holding its proceedings. They were killed.

The leader of the revolution added the President of the American Administration in a situation of peace and upon the summons of the court was not able to reach this place asserting that his running away from justice will not enable him to run away from history. And the biggest loss he inflicts on his country in his last days is to be wanted before an international court consisting of respected figures from all over the world and condemned convicted [as received] for being a murderer.

The leader concluded his address by saying 'I hereby accept the ruling of the court and will work to get it to the world. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Algiers on Press Conference With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD3109231688 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] In Tripoli, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has given a press conference to representatives of the Algerian media. Algerian-Libyan relations, the great steps taken on the road to the unification of the Great Maghreb, and the situation on the Arab scene were the prominent issues in this press conference.

Concerning bilateral relations, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi spoke of a project for unity between Algeria and Libya, and, at a second stage, with Tunisia. Among the immediate results of these bilateral relations, on the occasion

of the anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, the Libyan leader announced the abolition of borders [as heard] and passports, and the institution of a common identity card.

Maghreb unity is a step toward Arab unity said Col al-Qadhdhafi. We must, he pointed out, find an adequate political framework that will permit us to benefit from all the trade exchanges and cooperation between the region's peoples on the basis of free movement of persons and goods.

Before the representatives of the Algerian national press, Col al-Qadhdhafi expressed his satisfaction with the agreement in principle between Morocco and the Polisario Front regarding the UN peace plan.

In addition, on the eve of the 19th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, this evening Col al-Qadhdhafi announced the dissolution of the army and the police.

Quoted by the Libyan news agency JANA, received in Nicosia, he affirmed that in Libya the people's power is that of people's congresses and committees.

Source on 'Arafat Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD3109230288 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met today with Libyan President [as heard] Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi.

According to a repsonsible Palestinian source, Brother Abu 'Ammar had lengthy talks with the Libyan president on the latest developments in the Palestinian arena, particularly the developments and escalation of the Palestinian popular uprising in confronting the Zionist occupation and the terrorism committed by its soldiers and settlers. The talks also focused on means to support and back our Palestinian people, to enable them to continue their blessed uprising until our people's objectives are completely achieved: Freedom, victory, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. [passage omitted]

A responsible Palestinian source has said that in the coming hours Tripoli will host meetings of the Palestinian leadership to study the situation in the Palestinian arena in particular and Arab and international developments concerning the Palestinian cause in general.

Jabir Hosts Dinner for Sudan's Khalil

LD3108135188 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, hosted a banquet last night in honor of Sudanese Defense Minister General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, and his accompanying delegation. The banquet was attended by officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and by the Sudanese ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah.

New Radio To Broadcast From Malta

LD3108211988 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Valetta, 31 Aug (JANA)—Radio Voice of the Mediterranean Sea [Ida'at Sawt al-Bahr al-Abyad al-Mutawasat] was inaugurated in the Maltese capital Valetta at the height of the Libyan Arab people's commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the Great September Revolution and within the framework of the consolidation and reinforcement of the friendly relations between the the Libyan Arab and Maltese peoples.

The radio will broadcast in the morning and in the afternoon. [passage omitted] The morning broadcast will start at 0700 Maltese time. [passage omitted] The afternoon broadcast will start at 1400 until 1600. [passage omitted]

Morocco

King Hassan II Receives PLO's 'Abbas

LD3109182988 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this afternoon received at the Royal Palace in Sukhayrat Mahmud 'Abbas—Abu Mazin—member of the PLO Executive Committee, who was accompanied by the PLO's representative at the Arab League, Abu Marwan [Fawwaz Yasin], and Muhammad Zakariyah al-'Alami, the organization's representative in Rabat. The king, in turn, was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed.

The reception was attended by Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, Minister of Interior and Information Driss Basri, and by Morocco's permanent representative at the United Nations, Driss Slaoui. The reception was also attended by his majesty the king's advisors Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda.

Following the audience, Mahmud 'Abbas—Abu Mazin—member of the PLO Executive Committee, made a statement to the press in which he said:

[Begin recording] I was honored to meet His Majesty King Hassan II, to whom I carried a letter from Brother Yasir 'Arafat concerning the recent consultations between ourselves and the brothers in Jordan about the latest Jordanian decision to cut ties between the West Bank and the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan. I reassured his majesty that these measures which have been taken will not affect the course of the Palestinian struggle and efforts.

Moreover, part of the message which I carry to his majesty the king is to consult his majesty over the upcoming Palestinian steps relating to the new stance that will be adopted by the PLO and which the latter will propose to the Palestine National Council (?during its meeting which will be devoted to) the issues of a government-in-exile, the declaration of a state, and other things. We can never spare consulting his majesty the king about these issues, for he has always given us correct views and exemplary advice about our cause. [end recording]

Sudan

African Opposition Asks Government To Resign

EA3108163288 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Aug—Addressing the Constituent Assembly for the African opposition today, Johannes Akol asked the government to resign and dissolve the Constituent Assembly and the State Council in order to form a national salvation government from the different political parties, trade unions, and the Armed Forces to work for the salvation of the country and arrange for a constitutional conference to be held in preparation for new elections.

The (?African) opposition also called for enactment of (?laws) to protect those affected by rains and floods and for equality in the distribution of [words indistinct] and the establishment of a national civil defense body to intervene swiftly in disasters and contain the crisis that faces the country.

The African opposition also demanded that the government dissolve the Higher Ministerial Relief Committee and establish a national committee (?headed by the chairman) of the State Council to undertake relief tasks. The African opposition appealed to the local and international community to provide the necessary (?aid) and relief items to face the inundations and floods.

The democratic opposition [words indistinct] in its speech read by Dr Izz al-Din 'Ali Amir to the Constituent Assembly today also called for coordination of efforts of all local volunteer organizations and for a detailed program to face the situation and contain the crisis which faces the country. It also stressed the need to establish and develop a spirit of self-reliance and for the state to pool all internal resources (?to provide) the necessary power to operate the factories and (?bakeries).

The democratic opposition called for a medical conference to be held to study the correct scientific methods of producing medicines and rehabilitating the (?health) infrastructure [words indistinct] and providing the necessary medicines.

The democratic opposition asked the government to compensate those who have been affected and those who lost their homes because of the recent disasters and to apply the emergency rules to protect tenants. It also called for maintenance of roads, schools, and institutes.

The Constituent Assembly had resumed its sessions today to discuss the prime minister's speech when 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad Hasan, minister of culture and information and acting leader of the assembly said that the African opposition had registered a complete absence from the events and had spread information [words indistinct] which lacked accuracy.

Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, minister of social welfare and zakat [religious tax] explained that his ministry had established 14 medical centers and 27 social welfare centers in the migrant areas in the national capital and that there was no discrimination in relief distribution.

In today's session a number of MP's also talked about the disaster that had befallen the country [words indistinct] the potentials [words indistinct] concerted efforts [words indistinct]. The Constituent Assembly will continue tomorrow morning discussing the prime minister's statement.

SPLA Radio Reports Military Successes

EA3108175588 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Aqrab Task Force, under the direct command of Captain (?Qyway) Manyok Ajok, attacked and captured Ibba Station, on Maridi-Yambio road on 30th July 1988. Correspondent for the Radio SPLA in Western Equatoria says that many enemy soldiers were killed and others wounded. One Toyota vehicle number 7614 was completely destroyed at the course of fighting. [passage omitted]

SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion under the direct command of Captain Matur Chut Dhol and the overall command of Alternate Commander Bona Bang Dhol, intercepted the enemy troops at Matangai near Rumbek Two missionary school on 11th August 1988 and inflicted untold casualties on the enemy in both men and materials. Correspondent for the Radio SPLA in the area says that the enemy troops were intercepted while trying to loot the citizens' food and property.

In another development, the same SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion conducted a series of raids and shellings on the enemy troop positions at the former provincial headquarters inside Rumbek from the 14th to 16th August 1988, consecutively. In these operations, at least eight enemy soldiers were killed and others sustained serious injuries. Correspondent says that one Goryunov machinegun and one fuel store were destroyed. [passage omitted]

Kuwait

Briefs

Envoys Received

Kuwait, 29 Aug (KUNA)—The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, received a message today from Somali Finance Minister, Abdurahman Jama Barre dealing with bilateral relations between the two countries and a number of issues of common interest. The message was delivered by Somali Ambassador to Kuwait Mohamed Shaykh Mahmud Maalinggur, who paid a farewell visit to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on the occasion of the end of his mission here. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister also received Egyptian Ambassador Sa'id Rif'at, who renewed to him the invitation from his Egyptian counterpart Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to visit Cairo. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had earlier received Moroccan Ambassador to Kuwait Abdelouahad Benmasoud, who also renewed to him an invitation from his country's foreign minister, Abdellatif Filali, to visit Morocco. [Text] [*LD3008030788 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Aug 88*]

Oman

Briefs

Departing Omani Ambassador

Rabah Bitat, Politburo member and speaker of the People's National Assembly in the fraternal Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, has received Ahmad ibn 'Umar ibn Tahir Ba 'Umar, the accredited ambassador of the Sultanate to Algeria on the occasion of the end of his tenure. During the meeting, bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them were discussed. [Text] [*JN3008162088 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Aug 88*]

PDRY

Briefs

Trade Delegation to USSR

Aden, 31 Aug—A delegation of the General Services Trade Union led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Kamrani, member of the Central Council and secretary of the organising department, left Aden this morning for the USSR in response to an invitation from the Soviet health workers trade union. During its visit, the delegation will discuss the development of relations between the two trade unions in the field of trade union activities. They will also discuss strengthening relations in all fields and joint coordination in international forums to strengthen the role of the world working class towards international peace and progress. [Text] [*EA0109032588 Aden ANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 31 Aug 88*]

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Receives Somali, Malian Ministers

LD3108140688 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1553 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 30 Aug (SPA)—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, received minister of information of the Republic of Somalia, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was also attended by Information Minister Ali al-Sha'ir.

Also today, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office in the Al-Salam Palace Malian Agriculture Minister Moulaye Mohamed Haidara, who conveyed a message to the custodian of the two holy mosques from Malian President General Moussa Traore. [passage omitted]

United Arab Emirates

Briefs

Ambassador to Japan

Tokyo (WAM)—UAE Ambassador to Japan Hamad Salim al-Maqami yesterday presented a copy of his credentials to the Japanese deputy foreign minister. [Excerpt] [*JN2608110488 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 24 Aug 88 p 4*]

Yemen Arab Republic

Minister Returns Home From Ethiopia Visit

JN3008200188 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, head of the Central Planning Organ, and member of the Standing Committee, returned home from Addis Ababa today after a visit to Socialist Ethiopia, during which he delivered a written message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. Bilateral relations were discussed during the visit.

Saddam Husayn Receives Security Council Envoys

JN3108174888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1727 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received the ambassadors to Iraq of the UN Security Council permanent member states. His excellency informed them of Iraq's viewpoint on ongoing negotiations between Iraq and Iran in Geneva.

The president affirmed Iraq's profound belief in a comprehensive and just peace maintaining the two countries' independence, preventing interference in their internal affairs, and stressing their political options. His excellency asked the ambassadors to convey Iraq's viewpoint to their governments. His excellency also asked them to convey his greetings to their countries' heads of state.

The meeting was attended by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and acting foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the Foreign Ministry undersecretary.

Special UN Envoy Chosen for Gulf Peace Talks

AU0109105888 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept 1 (AFP)—The Swedish ambassador to the United Nations, Jan Eliasson, has been chosen as special U.N. envoy to the Gulf War peace talks here, authoritative sources said Thursday. Mr Eliasson has been his country's emissary to the United Nations since 1983.

INA Reports Iranian Cease-Fire Violations

JN3108195288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA)—The Iraqi forces informed the UN observers group that they will not allow Iranian encroachments—a violation of the cease-fire—to be repeated.

Today, the Iranian forces continued for the 10th consecutive day their violations of the cease-fire, which went into effect on 20 August. The following new encroachments have been committed in various sectors of the front:

In the I Special Army Corps sector, the enemy set up an observation post in front of our units and stationed a number of troops in it. The enemy also set up five unoccupied positions.

At 0900 on 28 August, 30 vehicles divided into three groups, each consisting of 10 vehicles, were seen approaching from the direction of Amirabad. The enemy force was estimated at an infantry regiment. They were warned through loudspeakers several times and were forced to return to their positions. Our units asked the UN observation force to pressure the Iranian side to withdraw its forces.

In the III Army Corps sector, the enemy removed barbed wire and obstructions before one of our units at 1700 on 30 August. At 2042 on the same day, a green flare was seen. At 2100 four enemy vehicles were seen behind the opposite barrier.

At 0940 on 28 August, three Iranians approached the site of the Iranian flag in front of one of our positions. At 2200 on 29 August, 35 Iranian troops approached the area of one of our units. The observers team was informed of these encroachments and was asked to pressure the Iranian side to abide by the cease-fire.

In the VII Army Corps sector, two enemy boats appeared at the mouth of Karun River in Shatt al-'Arab at 0900 on 29 August. The first boat was carrying five persons while the second was carrying two. The appropriate procedures to force them back were taken.

At 1925 the same day, an Iranian boat was sighted near the Karum River's mouth in Shatt al-'Arab. It was strongly warned and retreated. The UN observers team was informed of all these encroachments and was asked to stress to the Iranian side the need to abide by the cease-fire. The UN team was asked to intervene to end the encroachments of Iranian units and to bind them by the cease-fire.

Hammadi Visits France; Discusses Negotiations

JN3008122588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Aug (INA)—Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member and minister of state for foreign affairs, left for Paris this morning on a visit of several days to France.

The minister told INA he will discuss in Paris the developed relations between Iraq and France as well as issues of common interest. He said he will review with French officials Iraq's stands and its endeavor to establish a durable and comprehensive peace between Iraq and Iran in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 598.

Sees French Foreign Minister

JN3108151788 Baghdad INA in English 1457 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Paris, Aug 31, INA—French Foreign Minister, Mr. Roland Dumas, met here today with Iraq's minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi.

After the meeting, Dr. Hammadi said he had discussed with the French minister the important issues related to the current negotiations in Geneva between Iraq and Iran. In a statement to INA correspondent in Paris, Dr. Hammadi hailed the friendly French attitudes towards Iraq during the war period.

Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi had arrived here yesterday on a visit during which he meets with the French premier to inform the French officials about Iraq's attitude and its aim at achieving durable and permanent peace by solving through negotiations the basic problems which led to the outbreak of the war.

Accuses Iran of Obstructing 598

JN3108195988 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas in Paris today.

During the meeting—attended by the Iraqi ambassador in Paris—the two sides discussed issues related to the current direct negotiations in Geneva between Iraq and Iran and the difficulties facing these negotiations.

Sa'dun Hammadi held Iran responsible for impeding the negotiations. In a statement to the INA Paris correspondent, Hammadi said the Iranian side does not want to be realistic. It wants to realize illegitimate gains and impose its conditions on Iraq. It is acting in the negotiations as though it had won the war.

Hammadi asserted that Iraq has no ambitions on Iran. All Iraq wants is a sound and correct implementation of Resolution No 598. Iraq does not offer any interpretations outside the framework of the resolution.

Hammadi described the behavior of the Iranian side as demonstrating arrogance, illusions, intransigence, and lack of realism. He said: It seems the Iranian regime has not learned to abandon this behavior and this thinking, for which it has become famous the world over. He noted that the Iranian regime will not get what it wants and will not be able to impose on Iraq through negotiations what it could not impose during the war. Hammadi also said that if the Iranian regime behaves realistically and abandons its illusions, a just and comprehensive agreement will be easy to realize.

On the issue of navigation in the Arabian Gulf and the Shatt al-Arab waterway, the minister asserted that Iraq's position on this issue is just and very clear. It is based on the fact that the cease-fire benefits should be divided equally between the two sides. He said: Since Iran has used its ports in a normal manner after the cease-fire, Iraq also has the right to benefit from its ports, contact the outside world, and enjoy freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf.

Hammadi pointed out that the issue of clearing the Shatt al-'Arab is not a legal but a technical one pertaining to a waterway within Iraqi sovereignty and a basic and vital Iraqi passageway to the outside world. He stressed that Iraq will not submit to any pressure in this matter.

Transport Minister Announces Shipping Activity

JN0109114088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA)—The Iraqi boat "Khawlah" will set sail from the port of Umm Qasr on Sunday for the Mediterranean Sea with 3,000 tonnes of Iraqi fertilizer on board. This was announced to INA here today by Muhammad Hamzah, minister of transport and communications, who also said that Iraqi boats will continue to sail carrying goods and cargo to and from Iraq.

The minister confirmed that the Panamanian ship "Christened" [as received] and the Cypriot ship "Dimitris" will leave the ports of Umm Qasr and Khawr al-Zubayr for home on Friday with all crew on board.

The minister also announced that the Iraqi boat "Al-Wasiti" is due to arrive in Umm Qasr in the second half of this month with 3,000 tonnes of imported goods on board. The minister said that only boats with an 8-meter draught will be allowed into Iraqi territorial waters to avoid congestion.

It is noteworthy that on 20 August, only a few hours after the the cease-fire, Iraq sent out two ships "Al-Idrisi" and "Ayn Zalah" from the ports of Umm Qasr and Khawr al-Zubayr, and a third ship, "Khawlah", entered the Iraqi ports.

OPEC Secretary General Visits Oil Minister

JN3108104488 Baghdad INA in English 1030 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Baghdad, Aug. 31, INA—Secretary-General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Dr. Subroto arrived here today on a several days visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Dr. Subroto said that his visit to Iraq is a part of a tour which covers OPEC members in the region and seven other non-member countries. He added that during his visit he will discuss issues concerning OPEC s ministerial meeting scheduled next November.

Discusses Oil Markets

JN3108201488 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim received OPEC Secretary General Dr Subroto this evening. During the meeting, the minister referred to the development of production and oil exports in Iraq, especially after the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran came into effect. The minister reiterated Iraq's constant stand on supporting OPEC and the call for maintaining its unity to guarantee stability in oil markets.

He called on OPEC to reach just solutions acceptable to the member states on issues related to production and the problems resulting from disagreements over the pricing system. Dr Subroto reviewed the results of his meetings with officials in the oil-producing countries that his current tour has included.

Cabinet Meets, Discusses Expatriate Investments

JN3108141588 Baghdad INA in English 1335 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 31, INA—President Saddam Husayn presided over a cabinet meeting. The cabinet discussed, at the meeting, topics and issues on its agenda, including the subject of permitting Iraqi expatriates to invest in Iraq.

Within the framework of this discussion, the cabinet stressed that expatriates, under no circumstances, be placed above Iraqis who offered sacrifices, defended great Iraq and contributed effectively to build its towering edifice. The cabinet stressed that this subject was put to discussion to develop conditions and chances and to encourage expatriates, once they were equal to Iraqis and Arabs in terms of investment, to invest. No privileges should be given to the expatriates at the expense of Iraqis, a thing which might cause a flaw in Iraqis' citizenship, their inalienable rights and defence of Iraq and its construction, the cabinet affirmed.

The meeting was attended by Mr. 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of the Revolution Command Council (RCC); Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the (RCC) and first deputy premier; General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander-in-chief of Iraqi Armed Forces and minister of defence; Mr. Ahmad Husayn, head of the presidency; diwan mssrs. ministers and a number of state officials.

Ba'th Party, Sandinista Front Begin Talks

JN3108145188 Baghdad INA in English 1410 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 31, INA—Party talks started today at the National Leadership headquarters between the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (ABSP) and the Nicaraguan National Liberation Front (Sandinista).

The talks in which the (ABSP) side was headed by the director of Foreign Relations Bureau at the National Leadership and the Nicaraguan side was headed by Mr. Alberto Crego, head of the Middle East and Africa Department at the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Sadinista Front [name and title as received], covered bilateral relations and means of developing them, the Iraq-Iran war developments and international issues of common concern.

Director of the Foreign Relations Bureau reviewed at the beginning of the talks the backgrounds of the Iranian aggression against Iraq before the 4th of September 1980, Iraq's peace initiatives and the Iranian regime's anti-peace attitudes.

Mr. Alberto Crego stressed the support of the Nicaraguan People and government for Iraq in defending its soil, sovereignty and dignity of its people. He appreciated Iraq's peace initiatives aiming at putting a just, honorable and permanent end to the Iraq-Iran war.

The two sides stressed their full support for the Palestinian Arab people in its struggle to establish its independent state on its soil under the leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Paper Says Iran 'Violated' Algiers Accord

JN3008115888 Baghdad INA in English 1010 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Baghdad, Aug. 30, INA—The Iraqi daily AL-THAWRAH said that any manouever practised by the Iranian rulers to belittle Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab waterway will strongly, decisively and categorically be rejected by Iraq.

In its editorial the daily said here today that a manouever of this kind will inflict more damage on the peace process. It added that Iran acts in an irresponsible way and tries to hamper the negotiations and prolong their duration to win time.

The daily, organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, said that Iraq walks with confidence on the path of real peace and is prepeared to confront any act of aggressive nature and the Iranian rulers are held responsibile for the outcomes resulting from any act of aggression carried out by the Iranian rulers against Iraq.

The daily went on to say that the rulers in Tehran must realize that their attempts to belittle Iraq's sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab waterway and Iraq's firm and historical right in this vital river and the only outlet for Iraq to the sea will be rejected decisively.

The daily added that Iran's rulers deal selectively with the documents and international agreements. It stressed that the Iranian regime violated the Algiers agreement since the first days of assuming power in 1979 in addition to its flagrant interference in Iraq's internal affairs and threatening Iraq's security and territorial integrity and refusing to give back the Iraqi territories which were under Iran's occupation during the days of the shah.

AL-THAWRAH Iraqi daily added that all practices of the Khomeyni regime before and after the 4th of September 1980 clearly expressed its non-abidance by the articles of Algiers agreement. The Iranian regime, the daily said, abrogated this agreement through official statements and various events. The Iranian rulers named this agreement the "the dead agreement" and were acting in a way that totally contradicted with the agreement's spirit and contents.

The rulers in Tehran rejected the Algiers agreement, did not abide by it and did not respect it. The daily added that the Iranian rulers return to the agreement came after their defeat in the war and after the deterioration of their wicked dreams completely and after the fall of their aggressive and expansionist program.

Shahal Meeting With Iraqi Oil Minister Canceled

TA0109092288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal was scheduled to meet with the Iraqi oil minister for a short time in the United States, but Iraq canceled the meeting at the last minute. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that Iraq initiated the meeting, which came as a surprise to Israel. But, as reported, Iraq canceled the meeting, claiming that there have been unexpected developments in its war with Iran. The Energy and Infrastructure Ministry in Israel refused to comment on the report.

Tamir Confirms Peres-Husayn Talks in 1987

TA0109091688 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Sep 88 p 1

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpt] Washington—Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir yesterday confirmed publicly that Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres met in London in April last year with Jordan's King Husayn.

Meeting with reporters, academics and Jewish leaders during several public meetings here yesterday and in New York on Tuesday, Tamir said that Husayn, in cutting Jordan's links with the West Bank last month, had acted out of frustration after "the high expectations" resulting from his talks in London with Peres led only "to stalemate."

Tamir said that, despite Husayn's policy of disengaging from the Palestinians and the West Bank, there could be "no solution" to the Palestinian problem and the question of Israel's permanent boundaries without the full participation of Jordan.

Tamir added: "King Husayn knows—and we know—that Israel's boundaries cannot be settled without the participation of the country that shares the longest border with Israel, and that the fate of the Palestinians cannot be determined without the participation of the only state in the world that has a Palestinian majority."

He stressed that Israel would have to get used to the idea of negotiating with the PLO. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 1 September in a page 2 report adds that in his lecture Tamir said that "the first stage in any peace process must be negotiations between Israel and a Palestinian delegation about interim arrangements, to be followed by peace talks in which the final status of the administered territories would be discussed. Such a delegation would consist of figures from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and would materialize only if it received the Arab world's approval. Tamir stated that Israel and the Labor Party 'would never agree to a solution that is not based on UN Resolution 242.'"]

Likud Demands Tamir Dismissal

TA0109110188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] The Likud is demanding the immediate recall to Israel of Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir and his dismissal following remarks he made in Washington. Tamir is reported to have told the meeting attended by academics, Jewish leaders, and reporters that Israel will have to get used to the idea that the Palestinians are represented by the PLO, and that no other organization will be able to replace it.

The Likud is also demanding that Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres clarify whether Tamir was sent as an official information emissary or, as its statement put it, as a spokesman for the PLO.

A Labor Knesset member is also asking for an explanation. Amnon Linn has asked Foreign Minister Peres to state whether Tamir's remarks reflect official Labor Party policy. Linn says that Tamir's remarks in fact contradict the draft Labor elections platform due to be ratified by the party later today.

Jewish Agency Chief Meets SFRY Minister

TA3108094588 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Aug 88 p 1

[Report by Jewish Affairs Editor Charles Hoffman]

[Excerpts] Jewish Agency chairman Simcha Dinitz met yesterday in Belgrade with the Yugoslav foreign minister, the first time that a senior Israeli political figure has visited Yugoslavia since the latter broke off relations with Israel some 20 years ago.

Dinitz told THE JERUSALEM POST last night that his hour-long discussion with the foreign minister encompassed bilateral relations, trade, tourism and flights between the two countries.

He said the foreign minister stressed Yugoslavia's special friendship with the Israeli people and its desire to help advance practical bilateral matters and the Middle East peace process. [passage omitted]

Dinitz met with the Belgrade Jewish community and discussed plans to expand Hebrew education in Yugoslavia and the ties bettween the Jewish community and Israel.

In the last four months, Dinitz has visited Poland, Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is not expected to follow in the footsteps of Hungary and Poland by reestablishing diplomatic ties with Israel, due to its position as a leader among Third World countries.

'Conditional Banishment' of Deportees Considered

TA0109105288 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rosen and Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Text] The defense establishment is looking into the possibility of making an arrangement with deportees that would allow them to return after a certain period of time on condition that during their stay abroad they do not become active in terrorist or other hostile organizations. The defense establishment believes that such a conditional banishment would enable the deportation of a larger number of leaders of the uprising than the number deported at present.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has confirmed that such a possibility is feasible. Senior defense sources say that deportation orders would specify that if the deportee does not engage in hostile activities and if calm is restored to his area of residence, he would be allowed to return to Israel within a few years. The defense establishment discussed such a proposal a few months ago, but rejected it. It has now been raised once again in view of the vehement worldwide criticism of the deportations.

Banishment for definite periods of time with the agreement of the deportees and on condition that they pledge to abstain from any acts of terrorism or sabotage against Israel would be used in certain cases instead of deportations.

The defense establishment has compiled a list of over 1,000 prospective deportees which is being handled with great care in view of the criticism leveled at Israel abroad. According to the sources, the use of banishment for definite periods of time would tone down international criticism and allow the expulsion of many leaders of the uprising until calm has been restored.

The proposal to effect such a punishment was raised upon the return of Khalil Abu Zayyad to Al-'Ayzariyah after a forced stay of 3 years in Amman. Abu Zayyad had been slated for deportation, but he made an agreement with the security authorities whereby he would withdraw his appeal to the High Court of Justice if at the end of 3 years he were allowed to come back, assuming that during his stay abroad he had not been active in the PLO.

At the end of the cornerstone ceremony of the settlement of Re'ut in the Modi'im area 2 days ago, Defense Minister Rabin confirmed that Israel would examine requests of prospective deportees to make agreements similar to the one reached at the time with Khalil Abu Zayyad. The defense minister nevertheless noted that deportations are compatible with the emergency regulations prevailing in Israel; he said that despite criticism, the defense establishment would continue to use this type of punishment when necessary.

Palestinian nationalist elements have so far rejected such private arrangements, but sources in East Jerusalem yesterday said that if such arrangements were proposed to all prospective deportees, public figures known as PLO supporters would back the proposal and would even persuade PLO leaders abroad to agree to them.

Sharon Backs Death Penalty for 'Terrorists'

TA0109071088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon says he now supports the death penalty for terrorists. He also said that the parents of children who throw stones should be deported. Mr Sharon called for the establishment of 25 new settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz said Minister Sharon addressed an election rally in Jerusalem.

Likud Ministers 'Quash' Unilateral Autonomy Talk

TA0109090288 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Sep 88 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Menahem Shalev]

[Text] Likud ministers decided yesterday to quash all pre-election talk of unilaterally imposed autonomy, thus stifling the political line recently espoused by their own campaign manager, Moshe Arens.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and Minister Ari'el Sharon attacked Arens at yesterday's Likud ministers' meeting for promoting unilateral imposition of autonomy without bringing the matter before any authorized party forum.

The two also disagreed with the substance of Arens' statement in an interview with the Hebrew daily HADASHOT last Friday, that following a Likud election victory, Israel would unilaterally implement some elements of the Camp David autonomy accords, despite the refusal of Egypt and Jordan to join autonomy talks.

A source in the Prime Minister's Office said that at the insistence of the prime minister, Arens had agreed not to raise the matter any more before the elections.

A spokesman for Arens said last night that Arens had not meant to endorse unilateral imposition of autonomy, and had not, in fact, ever uttered the term. By proposing elections in the territories for the governing institutions of the autonomy arrangement, Arens was only referring to a "mechanism" for creating a Palestinian leadership that could eventually negotiate within the context of Camp David.

The concept of unilaterally imposed autonomy, originally formulated in the Likud by MK [Knesset Member] Ehud Olmert several years ago, has been bandied about in the Likud for nearly a year by several of the party's top figures.

Sharon, who opposes all forms of autonomy, joined Levi yesterday in lashing out at Arens.

But supporters of the scheme said last night that burying the issue in the Likud election campaign is only "temporary and tactical." Shamir himself, they said, recognizes the need for diplomatic initiatives following the elections.

IDF Funds for Territory Activities Increased

TA0109044188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] The Defense Ministry will receive a budget supplement of 180 million shekels to cover additional expenditures due to the IDF's increased activities in the territories. This was agreed between the Defense Ministry and the Treasury after prolonged negotiations.

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

'Uprising' Toll Reported

TA3108110088 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 31 Aug 88 p 10

[Report by Orit Zerubavel]

[Text] On Monday, 29 August, the 266th day of the intifada [uprising], the IDF spokesman reported a total of 198 Palestinian casualties. The number does not include people killed by settlers' fire and other causes.

According to the HA'OLAM HAZE count, the number of Palestinian dead since the beginning of the intifada is 272.

Palestinian sources, however, report 354 dead according to the following breakdown:

—230 dead by IDF and settlers' fire.

—62 dead by gas inhalation.

—30 dead from beatings and electrocution.

—32 dead from other causes.

'Severe Riots' in Gaza Strip

TA3108165088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Report by Moti Amir]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Severe riots took place today in the Gaza Strip. Local residents say one youth was wounded by IDF gunfire and was taken to a hospital.

Riots also took place in Qalqilyah. Israeli vehicles were pelted with stones, and 10 of them were damaged. The IDF imposed a curfew on Qalqilyah and restored order in the area.

As the riots were being dispersed, a man and a woman tried to grab the gun of border police officer. He and his men overpowered the couple and took them into custody. A rioter was wounded during the clashes, and was evacuated to a hospital in Nabulus.

Arab residents also report casualties in Buruqin, Husan, and Dayr Ghassanah, but this has not yet been confirmed by official sources.

There was a general strike in the territories today, and very few laborers reported to work in Israel. Curfews remain in effect on the refugee camps of Jabalyah, Al-Burayj, and Al-Nusayrat, the Shabura neighborhood in Rafah, and in Qalqilyah and Bani Na'im in Judaea and Samaria.

2 Arabs Die in Clashes

TA3108175688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Two Arabs died today in clashes with the Army in the territories. In both cases the Army spokesman's office says it could not confirm the deaths. The clashes took place on the second day of a general strike in the territories. Steve Rodan reports:

The violence began earlier this morning. Arab sources say Israeli soldiers raided the Ramallah area village of Bayt Rima; 15 residents were reportedly arrested. Then the soldiers moved on to Dayr Ghassanah; there residents attacked the Army with stones, bottles, and bricks. The Army fired; Arab sources say Lughwani Fahsi al-Baruti, aged 22, was shot in the chest and died. Five other people were wounded. The Army spokesman said he could not confirm the incident. Before noon Al-Baruti was buried in a large funeral in which his body was draped with the PLO flag.

Three firebombs were hurled at border police patrol outside the village of Al-'Ayzariyah near Jerusalem. Security forces searched the area and found 2 more firebombs on the roof of a nearby school building. [passage omitted]

1 Killed Al-Shati' Camp

TA3108201888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] A man was killed and four others were wounded in disturbances in the Al-Shati' refugee camp in the Gaza Strip this evening. Our correspondent reports that in the process of quelling the disturbances the IDF soldiers fired shots, hitting five of the camp's inhabitants.

Settler Wounds 2 Soldiers

TA0109044888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Excerpts] A Jewish resident of the Judaean settlement of Ma'ale 'Amos has been released from custody after allegedly injuring two soldiers during a chase after someone who hurled a firebomb at his car last night. [passage omitted]

At about 2030 last night Gedalya Becker was driving from Jerusalem toward his home in Ma'ale 'Amos in the Judaean hills. He passed Efrat toward Teqoa', a stretch of road that in the last few weeks has seen numerous incidents of stone throwing and firebombs. Suddenly a firebomb came flying toward his car. The bomb missed his vehicle, and this was the second time Becker's car was attacked by a firebomb. Becker stopped his car, left the vehicle with his pistol, and saw several figures in the distance. Becker opened fire. What Becker didn't know was that he had fired into a group of soldiers deployed to ambush Arab attackers on the Efrat-Teqoa' road. The result: Becker wounded two soldiers, one of them in the stomach. They were taken to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

Becker was taken to Bethlehem for questioning by Judaean police. Police determined that he was the only one who fired. No charges were filed against him, and he was released late last night. A police spokesman said this morning that the investigation was continuing. Security forces did not capture those who hurled the firebomb.

The Council of Jewish Settlements released a statement last night expressing regret over the shooting incident. Over the past few days, settlement leaders had waged a public campaign to have police return the weapons of those who fire in self-defense at Arabs who throw stones at Israeli cars on the roads of Judaea and Samaria. [passage omitted]

Curfews Lifted on Gaza Camps

TA0109052088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] The security forces have lifted the curfews from the Gaza Strip refugee camps. The area is quiet this morning, and residents left for work in Israel.

The Civil Administration spokeswoman in the Gaza Strip told our correspondent Moti Amir that all elementary schools in the area are open. Junior high schools will reopen on 15 September, and high schools on 1 October.

More 31 Aug Incidents Reported

TA0109090188 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Sep 88 p 1

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the West Bank, Palestinian sources said Lawa'i Barghuthi, 22, was shot and killed by troops during a dawn clash when soldiers arrived to make arrests at the village of Dayr Ghassanah near Ramallah.

The sources said Barghuthi's body was taken by the IDF and later returned for burial. Four other people were wounded in the incident and five were arrested, they said. Military sources said they knew nothing of the clash. [passage omitted]

Palestinian sources said two protesters were wounded in clashes at Husan, south of Bethlehem—one was wounded in the leg at Buruqin, near Janin, and another at Kafr al-Dik. At 'Anabta, two persons were wounded in clashes Tuesday night, the sources said.

None of the reports were confirmed by the IDF. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew on 1 September in a page 7 report adds: "An IDF soldier was wounded by a stone in Gaza's Al-Nasir neighborhood. A 13-year-old boy was slightly wounded in the Khan Yunus refugee camp when he was hit by a troop transport bus; he was treated on the spot. Arab sources also reported that a resident of Gaza's Al-Shaja'iyah neighborhood who was taking part in a riot was wounded in the hand by IDF gunfire. The sources also reported riots in the Al-Shati', Al-Burayj, Al-Nusayrat refugee camps, and in Gaza's Al-Shaykh Radwan neighborhood."]

67 West Bank Arabs Arrested

TA0109090888 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Sep 88 p 12

[Report by David Rudge]

[Text] Police arrested 67 West Bank Arabs in widespread raids throughout Galilee early yesterday, on suspicion of remaining within the Green Line illegally. Residents of the territories who work inside the Green Line are required to return to their homes each night unless they have special permits. The operation, involving scores of police and Border Police, was the second of its kind in Galilee in the past month. The previous raid resulted in 55 arrests.

SLA Captures 3 'Terrorists' in South Lebanon

TA0109081888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers last night captured three Hizballah soldiers on the border of the security zone north of Marj 'Uyun. Four other terrorists escaped. An SLA patrol ran into a terrorist patrol and after a short firefight captured three of them.

Ordnance Corps Exhibits New Equipment

TA3008190688 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Tanks equipped with mine removal kits, and mine field detonation equipment operated by rockets—these are only some of the new systems presented today by the Ordnance Corps. Chief of Ordnance Brigadier

General Moshe Qedar said today that two thirds of the corps' officers have engineering and technical education. Our correspondent Asaf Ashkenazi reports:

[Begin recording] Most of the weapons revealed today are related to mine field clearing and marking. The first is a chain of explosive charges towed by a rocket. This mechanism breaches an opening in mine fields. Three other systems are mounted on various tanks. The first combines various methods of clearing dirt through the use of a blade mounted on the front of the tank which pushes the mines off to the side. The rear of the tank bears a mechanism scattering marking flags at the edges of the cleared track, thus marking a path free of mines for armored vehicles. Another system scatters markers which are visible in the dark along the middle of the cleared track.

The Ordnance Corps has excellent personnel, says Gen Qedar. Two thirds of our officers are graduate engineers and technicians. At the same time, we are constantly vying with the private sector for experts. [passage omitted]

The Ordnance Corps takes part in the IDF activities in the territories. Its men provide the military vehicles with maintenance, they receive and test new equipment, and they have developed several new demonstration dispersal means, including the famous gravel launcher. [end recording]

New Police Unit To Deal With Riots, Protests

TA3108101388 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 Aug 88 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] SPU—(Special Patrol Unit)—this is the name of the special police force set up in the northern district, whose tasks involve dealing with disturbances and riots. This was disclosed by Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev during his tour of the Golan Heights yesterday. The minister stressed that it is a nationwide unit, although so far it has been operating only in the north of Israel. He noted that its tasks include dealing with disturbances such as those staged by marginal Arab sector groups on Land Day [30 March], as well as other protest activities. He stressed that the unit has already gained experience during events in the central district which it passed with flying colors. The minister explained that "the unit is composed of young, healthy, and mobile people."

'Torah Observing Sephardim' Knesset List Reported

TA3008105388 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 30 Aug 88 p 14

[Report by Amnon Levi]

[Excerpt] The first three places in the SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] list for the Knesset elections have been decided: The list will be headed by Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz; second will be Deputy Minister Refa'el Pinhasi; and in the third place Yosef 'Azran, Rishon Le Ziyyon's chief Sephardic rabbi. [passage omitted]

Factors Determining Party Choice Polled

TA3008113088 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Aug 88 p A9

[Text] The Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute, under the management of Dr Rahel Yisre'eli, conducted a public opinion poll in the last week of July 1988. The interviewees were requested, among other, to point out the factors which determine their choice of a certain party.

The pollsters presented the interviewees with a card specifying 11 different factors, from which the prospective voters were asked to choose the 3 factors they deemed the most important.

The answers are shown below. (Since the interviewees marked more than one factor, the total percentage does not amount to 100).

—71 percent: the party's foreign affairs and defense platform.

—63 percent: the party leaders.

—38 percent: the party's platform on economy.

—27 percent: the party's social platform.

—26 percent: the party's message is clear and unequivocal.

—23 percent: the party's size and chances to win the elections.

—13 percent: the party's platform on religious issues.

— 8 percent: the party candidates comprise representatives of various social sectors.

— 8 percent: the party candidates include both religious and secular representatives.

— 7 percent: the party candidates include representatives of the young generation.

— 5 percent: the party candidates include women.

The poll was nationwide and was conducted on a personal basis. It encompassed 1,278 respondents representing Israel's Jewish adult population. It did not include kibbutzim members and the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

Poll Shows 'Strong Support' for Labor Positions

TA0109100588 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Sep 88 p 12

[Report by Dan Petreanu]

[Text] Four-fifths of the Jewish population of Israel considers "territories, peace and security" to be the most important political issue, according to a Decima poll conducted in August. The results of the poll were revealed at yesterday evening's weekly Labour Party ministers' forum.

Labour sources said the poll shows strong public support for the party's positions. Of those questioned, 71 per cent favour an international conference and 60 per cent favour talks with the PLO, if that organization accepts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, recognizes Israel and abandons terrorism.

The poll also showed that:

—11 per cent favour unconditional talks with the PLO;

—37 per cent favour a Palestinian state if a stable peace can be achieved;

—60 per cent are opposed to a Palestinian state under any circumstances;

—57 per cent favour some sort of terrritorial compromise, up from 51 per cent in the last poll.

—42 per cent oppose territorial compromise, although 72 per cent also said they favoured the evacuation of the Gaza Strip as part of a stable peace settlement.

The statistic that most impressed the Labour sources was the people's choice for prime minister: 48 per cent favour Peres, 34 per cent favour Shamir.

Among the undecided, Peres enjoys an even more favourable lead.

In light of the survey results, the Labour Party will emphasize Peres's personality and Labour's peace platform, the sources said.

Country Map Modified To Exclude West Bank

JN3108125688 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Randa Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordan has decided to modify the country's map so it will no longer include the West Bank which has been linked with Jordan since the announcement of unity in 1950. Our radio has learned this from an authorized Jordanian source. The same source added that the West Bank and Gaza will appear on the new map under the name of Palestine. By this measure, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will be returning to its borders when its independence was declared in 1946 with its western border consisting of the River Jordan from where the Al-Yarmuk and Jordan Rivers meet in the north downward to the Dead Sea and from Wadi al-'Arabah to the Gulf of Aqaba. The new Jordanian measure comes as an inevitable result of Jordan's decision to disengage legal and administrative ties with the West Bank on 31 July to enable the Palestinian people to entrench their identity on their national soil. Since that date, Jordan has considered all citizens of the West Bank not holders of Jordanian nationality, but as Palestinians. It is expected that the new map will be issued soon and will be officially adopted in all institutions and departments, and in publications and school textbooks.

Minister Denies Change

NC3108195088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Amman, 31 Aug (MENA)—Jordanian Information Minister Dr Hani al-Khasawinah has denied reports that maps of Jordan will be modified in such a way that the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would appear under the name of Palestine. In an exclusive statement to a MENA correspondent in Amman, Dr al-Khasawinah stated Jordan had neither contemplated nor decided to draw up a new map for the country in view of the new situation arising from the disengagement of Jordan's legal and administrative ties with the occupied West Bank. He added that today's reports to that effect are suspicious, particularly since the name of the Jordanian official who had made the statement was not given. He noted that no administrative orders for redrawing the Jordanian borders or excluding the West Bank from these borders have been issued.

Al-Rifa'i on Press Measures, 'Accuracy'

JN0109090088 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Sep 88 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman, PETRA—Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with members of the Jordanian press at the Royal Cultural Center yesterday. Information Minister Hani al-Khasawinah attended. A frank discussion took place between Al-Rifa'i and the Jordanian press. During the 2-hour meeting the prime minister discussed Arab and international issues and Jordan's firm stands on these issues. He spoke about the latest arrangements for organizing the press. He affirmed the government's great eagerness to safeguard the press and national press institutions and the government's concern for those who work in them. He expressed hope that the latest measures will enhance the freedom of the press. He said the role of the press is basic and important. The press is the fourth authority that conveys the real picture about Jordan and its achievements. He said: We hope it will continue to be so and serve Jordan and King Husayn—leader of the homeland.

Al-Rifa'i emphasized the need for constructive criticism and purposeful dialogue under a responsible sense of freedom and genuine patriotism. He also emphasized the need for accuracy in publishing news and not looking for sensationalism and unreliable reports attributed to irresponsible sources. In this regard he cited as an example the two reports published the day before yesterday: The first said that Jordan is discussing a unionist plan with Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestinians once their state is established; and [the second said that] a new map for Jordan is being drawn. He emphasized that such reports are completely untrue.

At the beginning of the meeting, Information Minister Hani al-Khasawinah welcomed the prime minister, saying it is a valuable opportunity provided by the prime minister who is known for his frankness, clarity, and eagerness to inform you of all the issues of interest to the Jordanian press. He asserted that the meeting was held in view of the importance of dialogue and regular contacts with the press community which represents an elite of thinkers and intellectuals in order to provide full information about Jordan and strengthen the press' national and pan-Arab role.

Rakan al-Majali, doyen of journalists, welcomed the prime minister and thanked the government for the latest measures to organize the press and look into the conditions of journalists. He affirmed that the government's measures to have journalists share in the ownership of the press will strengthen the role of the press. He referred to unacceptable practices and imbalances in the press and to the government accepting the demands of the journalists union in that regard. Al-Majali asserted that absolute justice lies in turning the newspapers into press cooperatives where journalists own some of the newspaper shares. He reaffirmed the pledge that journalists in Jordan will be the faithful soldiers of the guardian of this country, King Husayn.

Anwering a question on linking the latest economic measures with measures organizing the press, the prime minister said the latest economic measures complement earlier measures. He said when the government adopted measures on a protective ban [on imports] 3 years ago, it meant to support industry, protect it, and give it a chance to adapt its situation and reduce imports. He noted: I said then that the measures were temporary and will be reviewed at the appropriate time. He added:

Priorities have now changed and industries are in a good position. We then decided to give the private sector a chance to carry out its role fully.

Al-Rifa'i said: On reviewing achievements of the 5-year plan after one half of its period, it transpired that government expenditure on the plan's projects almost equalled expectations and in certain infrastructure sectors exceeded expectations. The private sector also failed to carry out its full investment role. We studied the causes which were many. However, some of the causes could have been dealt with through government measures. There was difficulty in obtaining licenses and there were unjustified beauracratic complications. We decided to eliminate all such obstacles and give competition a chance. We decided to turn the protection given to some industries from a total ban on imports to a protective tariff. Economic openness is an indivisible part of Jordanian government policy, and the measures translate that policy in various stages.

Prime Minister al-Rifa'i said: The Economic Security Committee is an extraordinary committee for dealing with extraordinary issues. In the past the committee has issued decisions on tackling the situation of many companies. The government's intervention through the Economic Security Committee to tackle a company's situation is not an encroachment on the principle of economic openness. Economic Security Committee decisions could strengthen and entrench the principle of economic openness. Al-Rifa'i said: When press institutions were discussed, we had no other option besides this one. We rejected other options because they constituted surgeries. Therefore, we chose this decision to reach the same objective. I hope these measures will strengthen press freedom. Press freedom is the freedom of constructive criticism, pointing out the positive and negative aspects, and proposing solutions. I am the first to welcome that freedom. The prime minister emphasized the need for free and responsible dialogue through the press while safeguarding the Kingdom's interests.

Al-Rifa'i said: The latest measures are intended to serve the press, promote the stablity of journalists, and reassure them about their future. He said the information minister will discuss details dealing with journalists' conditions with the newspapers' new administrations. He verified that the newspaper administrations will pay the journalists union dues—especially its 1 percent share of advertising revenues stipulated in the journalists union law. He noted that the union is entitled to that sum. Al-Rifa'i asserted that priority will not only be given to achieving financial profit for shareholders but also to being content with a reasonable profit for them while investing the remaining profit in the institution. He emphasized that journalists are the capital investment of press institutions.

In answer to a question from AL-DUSTUR on parliamentary elections, Al-Rifa'i affirmed that elections will be held. He pointed out that the Jordanian constitution states that elections must be held within 4 months of the dissolution of parliament. Elections are held according to the elections law. The law requires specific measures connected with the necessary time period for the announcement of the nomination of candidates, the elections campaign, and the elections—all of which require about 2 months. Thus the government must announce a specific date 2 months after dissolving parliament. According to another clause in the constitution, if elections are not held by the set date after the 4 months, then the old parliament will reconvene as if its dissolution was null and void. He said there is another clause which states: If the government believes there are extraordinary circumstances that prevent elections at the set date, then the king can decree their postponement.

Al-Rifa'i said he will postpone the elections date and use the time to amend the elections law so that it will tackle some practical loopholes in registration. He said: The new law will drop the parliamentary seats allocated to the West Bank. Hence, general elections will be held in the Kingdom, in the East Bank. Every Jordanian citizen in the Kingdom will have the right to vote and stand for elections. The process will require several months. I cannot specify when elections will be held, but they will be held once these steps are completed. Answering another question from AL-DUSTUR on the Jordanian dinar, Al-Rifa'i said: The dinar is strong, healthy, and sound. There is no truth in rumors that the dinar will be devalued for that is not in our interest especially as our imports are three times greater than our exports. The central bank is committed to a fixed exchange rate for the dinar against other currencies. The fluctuation in the price of the dinar in the market is a kind of speculation. We have seen how the dollar falls or rises against the yen, the mark, or pound sterling, yet we all know how strong the dollar and U.S. economy are.

Iran Reportedly Working for Release of Hostages

NC0109083488 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 31 Aug 88 p 4

[Excerpts] Ba'labakk, AL-NAHAR—The command of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Lebanon has denied reports that the revolutionary forces in Lebanon have been scaled down. The command affirmed that "the Islamic Republic is working to bring about the release of hostages on the basis of sharia, humanitarian, and Islamic injunctions."

Asked about the role of his men in Lebanon since 1982, 'Abedi [name as published], chief of staff of the Revolution Guards, said: "In the wake of the bestial Israeli aggression against the holy Lebanese land and the disavowal of all rights of the Muslims and oppressed in Lebanon; in response to the appeal of the people who were suffering under the yoke of Zionism and its persecution; and on the basis of the divine injunction to the Iranian Revolution Guards, a number of these guards entered Lebanon as part of a fully coordinated attempt to help the Lebanese people confront Israel, the aggressor, and give these people every means of support and aid.

The entry of the Iranian Guards to Lebanon and the help that the Islamic Republic has given to Lebanon to date, following the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, represents the Islamic Republic's participation and continued assistance in the solution of all the problems of the oppressed Muslim people, particularly in the field of resistance and holy confrontation against Israel. The Islamic Republic expressed readiness to give direct and indirect assistance to all the Muslims and oppressed people in the world."

On scaling down the guards in Lebanon, the chief of staff of the Revolution Guards said: These reports are baseless. Lies have been told about our presence among the people here. [passage omitted]

Asked if the Islamic Republic is working effectively for the release of foreigners held hostage in Lebanon, the chief of staff of the Revolution Guards said: "The Islamic Republic has always worked and continues to work, according to humanitarian and Islamic principles, to resolve this problem." [passage omitted]

Officials Take Stands on Presidential Election

Birri: 'Detente' is Key

NC3108135688 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1101 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Speech by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at a public rally in West Beirut on the 10th anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] They want a president of reconciliation. This is a code name for a president to manage the crisis, a president who will keep the militias, prevent the refugees from returning to their homes, and encourage smuggling and speculation on the dollar. This is their Lebanon.

We want a Lebanon of concord in which the war will end, the militias will be disbanded, and capital will be attracted to rebuild the country and return the refugees to their homes. Above all, we want the liberation of the land and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425.

The key to a solution in Lebanon is detente. If the time is not enough to achieve detente, [the presidential elections] can be postponed to October or November. Everybody knows there is no danger in postponement. It is better to arrive late than not to arrive at all. This is a French proverb. Don't they know French now? We have always known French.

We swim in our blood in the south and in western Al-Biqa'. They swim in chlorinated pools. We plant but do not eat. We plant wheat, and Israel comes and harvests it with bombs. We plant but do not eat. They do not plant but they eat. [passage omitted]

In the name of one-third of the population of Lebanon, in the name of these masses—and let the deputies turn their heads to us and not to Mansur Palace—we declare that there is no return. I pledge to you that either I will triumph or I will quit. [Crowd shouts: "With our blood and souls, we redeem you, O Nabih"] I pledge to you that either I and Lebanon will triumph or I will quit politics forever.

In the name of the masses, in the name of the factional plebiscite [al-istifta' al-fi'awi], not in the name of the deputies—with our due respect to some of them—and not in the name of anyone except the name of Lebanon, we declare the following:

One, the termination of the first republic in Lebanon through the burial of the regime based on the so-called 1943 covenant and the declaration of the establishment of the second Lebanese republic based on Lebanon's Arabism, democracy, sovereignty, liberation, and justice.

The present government, which represents the legal authority in Lebanon, must go back immediately on its resignation. The present government must immediately seek with the national, Islamic, and Christian forces to establish a constitutional committee [hay'ah ta'sisiyah] to lay down the bases for this republic which will ensure Lebanon's continuity and survival. No elections should be allowed before agreement is reached on these bases, since they blocked the election of Arab President Sulayman Franjiyah.

Two, the establishment of the closest relations with sister Syria, openness to the Arab and Islamic worlds, and keeping a distance from the Israeli-U.S. course represented by the Camp David Accords, a course which is in a hurry to settle the Palestinians outside their homeland.

With all due respect to what happened in Jordan, a part of it was aimed at Jordanizing the Palestinians [Ardanat al-Falastiniyin].

In the interest of the two isses, the Lebanese issue cannot be separated from the Middle East issue except through integrated contacts with Syria's Al-Asad. [applause]

Three, we are on the threshold of a repetition of the 1982 experiment [when Israel invaded Lebanon]. We must face the current stage with a stand similar to the agreement between the mountain and the southern suburb in 1983.

I support what [PSP leader] Walid Junblatt said on Sunday. I extend my hand to all honest parties, to all national parties, and to all Islamic parties which are still causing me to bleed. [crowd shouts: "with our blood and souls, we redeem you, O Nabih"]

The so-called Hizballah [shouts of disapproval] emerged from our womb and will return to our womb. [applause] Therefore, the current stage must be confronted with a stand similar to the 1983 agreement between the southern suburb and the mountain. That agreement secured victory and restored the balance.

I know that several differences occurred between me and Brother Walid Junblatt, and between me and the communist party and other parties. However, the national and Islamic forces must bypass their sensitivities and private interests today and act in a spirit of responsibility.

There are two tasks ahead of us. The first is to prevent any attempt at causing a conflagration at home. In this connection I repeat what I have already declared: The camps war has ended. As far as the Amal Movement is concerned, the camps war has ended. Unilaterally and in practice we proved our true intentions. We have ended the war and left the brother Palestinians to make a decision regarding their presence east of Sidon. They have apparently chosen to stay there. They are welcome. We are prepared to open the roads to and from that area, to allow the refugees to return to their homes, and to spread an atmosphere of confidence instead of the current caution.

The second task is to escalate the resistance aainst the Israeli occupation. He [Hizballah official Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli] said that Nabih Birri and the Amal Movement have become guards for Israel. It is a shame for a man of religion to say such a thing. [whistles and shouts of disapproval] I know that when the Israeli army entered Lebanon, several religious edicts were issued which banned fighting Israel.

In this connection I address everyone when I say: Our hands are extended within the framework of an all-embracing Islamic and national central resistance operations room. Therefore, our concern is resistance. If our concern is resistance, then this is the road to it. However, if some want a piece of cheese from the south, we do not have cheese in the south. [laughter and applause] [passage omitted]

Four, the Amal Movement members must continue their training and enlist in the Movement's regular army. The Amal Movement bears a bigger burden both in regard to liberation and reconstruction. It must always be prepared to confront the dangers of partition and to prevent it. [passage omitted]

Franjiyah Nomination Viewed

NC3108134088 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Aug 88

[News conference by Lebanese Forces Commander Samir Ja'ja' on 31 August; place not given—recorded]

[Text] I wanted to meet with you under the current delicate circumstances and I think we will meet again and again, because new events and developments are occurring every day. The public is supposed to be kept informed about these developments through you.

The strange thing is that the battle broke out in one place but it now is taking place in another. For this reason, I want to remind you what this battle is and how it began. It began as an ordinary election campaign. Given the present balance of forces in Lebanon, all parties acknowledged that where the presidency is concerned, the free Lebanese party is not able to introduce a president who will obtain 100 percent support in the election and thus begin liberating Lebanon, nor is Syria able to choose a president, end the Lebanese problem, and completely control the country. All parties acknowledged this state of affairs and balance of forces.

When talk began some 4 or 5 months ago about a new president, all parties agreed directly or indirectly to wage the election campaign. At the time, candidates were called candidates of reconciliation, in the sense that they were not associated with any party. Each party began to prepare for the campaign. As a free Lebanese party, or rather the only free Lebanese party still existing in Lebanon, since we are outside Syria's grip, we began to prepare for the election campaign. Indirect negotiations took place between the Lebanese and Syrian Governments, among other domestic parties, and, at other times, through well-known diplomatic channels.

While negotiations and discussions designed to lead to an agreement on a candidate of conciliation were still going on, Syria nominated former President Franjiyah. I think that the nomination of Franjiyah was not only contrary to our expectations but contrary to the expectations of all local, regional, and international parties and forces. This is because this step goes against the agreed course. It is outside the framework of current events, and it counters the local and regional political atmosphere. I would like to say here that the mere

nomination of Franjiyah means that the party that nominated him does not want to play the election game. This is because it was clear from the beginning that Syria would be able to hinder the assumption of power by any president nominated by us. Similarly, we are able to prevent any president nominated by Syria from assuming power. No one doubts this fact.

All the circles, analysts, thinkers, politicians, and journalists were aware of this equation and were talking about it. The debate was on that basis. We had the ability to obstruct any presidential candidate handpicked by Syria, and we knew in advance that Syria had the same obstructing power.

If we take this fact into consideration, the consequences resulting from the nomination of Sulayman Franjiyah should have been expected and known in advance. Therefore, that meant the party nominating former President Franjiyah was saying indirectly that it was not interested in this election game, because the rules of the game had already been set 4 or 5 months earlier as we have explained above. However, we remained in the game, hoping that we would find an appropriate way out of this nomination.

The first election session was held on 18 August. During this session, it transpired that a majority of the deputies, who are ultimately entitled to vote or not to vote for a certain candidate, did not want former President Franjiyah. It was clear by a large majority. It was not just a matter of falling short of the quorum by 1 or 2 votes, but by 13. Moreover, had not several deputies known in advance that a quorum would not be reached, they would not have gone to the session. Several deputies said: Whether we go or not, no quorum will be reached. Unfortunately some people think this way. They forget that they are supposed to take a stand as a matter of principle and without scheming. But they said: In any case, no quorum will be reached, so why should we embarrass ourselves? Let us go to the session and still no quorum will be reached, but at least we will be doing former President Franjiyah and those behind him a big favor.

So the session was held and there was no quorum by a large margin. This alone indicated whether the Lebanese wanted Franjiyah or not: It was quite clear that they did not want him. Again, I stress here that the process of obstructing a quorum is an inseparable part of the election process in general. If this were not the case, the principle of having a quorum would not have existed in the first place. Once a certain quorum is needed for a specific session of the Chamber of Deputies or any other body, it means that in the back of the mind of the legislator or whoever drafted the Constitution, it had been clear that for certain important matters, such as electing a president, a certain majority, say a two-thirds majority, is needed. Otherwise, the elections would not take place. The same rules apply in other important cases, such as amending the Constitution.

Therefore, the legislator originally set the rules to apply in such circumstances and against such a background. So the concept of a blocking minority or minorite de blocage [preceding words in French] was meant for just such situations: When a minority is not in favor of a certain matter but at the same time cannot win the game, it blocks it as an expression of its stand.

What happened is that the quorum was obstructed—an indication that the Lebanese people did not want to elect former President Franjiyah. Following this result, Franjiyah, instead of telling the Lebanese that he had wanted to serve them and that in his last years of life he wanted to do his best to rebuild the country, but that since they did not want him he was withdrawing from the election campaign—instead of what should have happened naturally, logically, and objectively—the opposite occurred. All of a sudden, no one talked of the election game. Discussions and the election game turned to other, completely different issues that have not been taken up for a long time.

I would like to refer here to the intention behind the nomination of Franjiyah. I assert that the mere nomination of Franjiyah means an abandonment of the current election campaign because every game under certain circumstances has its own rules. Anyone who obstructs a game does not want it. The mere nomination of Franjiyah has thrown the rules of this game into confusion. We were involved in an election game and things were proceeding normally and in accordance with electoral norms and the constitution. Suddenly concentration shifted from the election campaign to the Carlton meeting. We have not seen those young men for a long time—maybe 1, 2, or 3 years. They say they are nationalist and progressive forces, but in fact I cannot see how nationalist or progressive.

I cannot understand these progressive forces whose presidential candidate is former President Franjiyah. This is very strange. True, there are many strange things in Lebanon and the Middle East, but the strangest thing is that the candidate of the nationalist, progressive, and socialist forces and parties in Lebanon is Franjiyah. The Carlton meeting was held after a long time. All the forces that, in my view, are not nationalist because they are not independent, and are not progressive for the simple reason that their candidate is Franjiyah, met and did not even mention the nomination of Franjiyah. I hope that former President Franjiyah took notice of this fact. They did not mention him and focused instead on the issue of detente before elections, saying that unless detente is achieved before then they will obstruct the elections.

Everyone in Lebanon knows that it is unreasonable and unrealistic to achieve detente before elections. The proposal of achieving detente before elections or else elections will not take place means that they say outright that they do not want elections. This is because we have had an internal problem in Lebanon for 50 years and have failed to reach agreement on this problem in that time.

The war has been going on for 13 years and we have tried to reach detente but failed. Now, how we can reach detente within 13 days in the midst of a presidential campaign? You know that in the FRG they have large computers which, if fed with strange and discordant information, will jump and explode. I wish that we had such a computer in Lebanon to feed with data on the Lebanese issue. I want to see the result. I do not think that it would explode. It would jump all the way out of Lebanon.

They proposed detente and maintained that there would be no elections before detente is achieved. They declared this position, although everyone knows that the detente that Birri and Junblatt want before the elections cannot be achieved. After the Carlton meeting we began to hear various statements that had nothing to do with the elections. Certain people threaten military escalation, and others economic pressure. They also began to speak about governments. There was a time when no one talked about the government, but now everyone is talking about the government. Certain people want to revive the current cabinet, others want a new one, still others want this or that government although there is no justification for all these proposals.

In view of these developments, we want to emphasize our stand on the following points:

One, the proposal of achieving detente before elections is illogical and unrealistic. It is intended for propaganda purposes and will lead nowhere. If it is a question of detente, we are ready at any time after the presidential elections to meet with all Lebanese parties anywhere in Lebanon to discuss detente and reach the required result. Detente cannot be achieved within this short period of time. Detente cannot be achieved by correspondence.

Two, any talk about a military escalation is out of place. I cannot see anything warranting a military escalation, since it is an election campaign. I cannot understand the threats about military escalation. Also, the 13 years of war have taught us that no party can get anything from the other side by military escalation or threats. Military escalation is a double-edged sword and everyone can use it. If those who raise this slogan mean what they say, I think they are wrong. We are opposed to any military escalation and we will not accept it. If they raise this slogan for purposes of intimidation, and this is my view, it is absurd to treat the people in such a way. They had better let the people handle their own daily affairs in a relatively comfortable way.

Three, instead of lulling ourselves in discussing many proposals and trends, talking of military intimidation, the government, and a constitutional vacuum, we propose the following as the only basic and effective means of emerging from the crisis: return to the presidential election campaign by dropping the nomination of Franjiyah and elect a new president as soon as possible. The current crisis cannot be resolved by a government, by reviving the current cabinet, by military threats, or by economic confusion. It can only be resolved in one way: a return to the parliamentary presidential election. Returning to the election process requires that we observe its principles and conditions, at this time in particular. The nomination of Franjiyah must be dropped and the process must be left to run its course as necessary.

In this context, I exhort former President Franjiyah—noted for his boldness, chivalry, and manhood, and despite our totally differet political positions—not to act in a way that will make the coming generations call him the man who destroyed Lebanon. By seeking the presidency, he will destroy Lebanon and the republic, lead Lebanon to partition, and allow the countries of the region to divide it among themselves. I do not believe that if Franjiyah sees the situation in this perspective he will continue the campaign as he began it. Instead of seeking the presidency in B'abda Palace, Franjiyah should seek from a magnanimous and daring stand a place in the heart of every Lebanese at this particular stage. If the Syrians seek to destroy the country, Franjiyah must not proceed with them on this course. If the Syrians seek this goal for certain purposes, I do not think that Franjiyah has this purpose. O President Franjiyah, we have a history before us connected to you personally, to all your clan, and to all coming generations in Zgharta, Jubayl, and throughout Lebanon.

If the Syrians want someone subservient to them, let them look for one away from Zgharta or the north. After former President Franjiyah, I would like to extend an appeal to acting Prime Minister al-Huss and Speaker al-Husayni. Difficult circumstances and the resolution of crises call for men of distinction. Al-Huss and Al-Husayni are some of the most important of these men who can at present play a real role in releasing Lebanon from its shackles. I hope that they will play this role valiantly and clearly, whatever the price. There is nothing more precious than Lebanon's survival, independence, legitimacy, and sovereignty.

Finally, I tell all the Lebanese people that this is not the first crisis we have encountered. There have been more difficult and more serious crises, and we knew how to handle and confront them. This crisis is like the others, and just as we managed to resolve them by our cooperation, I have great hopes and I am even sure that we will manage to resolve the current crisis in the best way, reaching a safe shore with a new president of conciliation to serve a new Lebanon. [applause]

'Any' U.S. Candidate Rejected

NC3108155688 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah received Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi in Ihdin today. Al-Rasi briefed him on the outcome of his talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam yesterday, describing his talks with Khaddam as constructive and good.

In a statement today, Al-Rasi said the holding of the presidential election is very important for Lebanon. However, what is more important, he added, is the election of a president capable of rescuing Lebanon from its 10-year-old crisis, a president capable of unifying Lebanon and establishing legal authority on all Lebanese territory, beginning with the occupied territory in southern Lebanon. What is required is an Arab president who will display solidarity with the pan-Arab stands of sister Syria, which rejects capitulationist solutions for our Arab causes, above all the Palestinian cause.

Al-Rasi added: We adhere to our firm stand. We absolutely reject any candidate backed by the United States and Israel so he may peddle for them the capitulationist solutions.

Maronites on 'National Duty'

NC3108204388 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1830 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] The meeting of the Maronite deputies in Bkirki ended a short time ago, and His Beatitude Bishop Bisharah al-Ra'i read the statement issued by the conferees. It reads:

In response to the invitation of His Beatitude Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr, the following Maronite deputies met under his beatitude the patriarch in Bkirki on 31 August 1988: Edward Hunayn, August Bakhus, Ilyas al-Khazin, Emile Ruhana al-Saqr, Pierre Dakkash, Pierre Hilu, Shafiq Badr, Fu'ad al-Tahini, Fu'ad Naffa', Louis Abu Sharaf, Edmond Rizq, Farid Sarhal, Butrus Harb, Jubran Tawq, Habib Kayruz, Rene Mu'awwad, Mikha'il al-Dahir, Ilyas al-Hrawi, Tariq Habshi, and Raymond Iddih represented by Emile Ruhana al-Saqr.

The conferees issued the following statement:

Out of their awareness of the seriousness of the historical phase through which Lebanon is passing after a war that has continued for 14 years, with all its tragedies, massacres, destruction, and displacement of people, out of their belief in the eternity and unity of the homeland and in the need to ensure its independence, entrench its sovereignty, resist all attempts to overthrow it and to undermine the formula of coexistence in it, liberate its territory, implement the international resolutions pertaining to this liberation, especially Resolution 425 and subsequent resolutions, and reject all forms of settlement [of Palestinians in Lebanon] and the solution of other issues at Lebanon's expense; in view of the fact that presidential elections constitute a historical turning point in the salvation process to reunite the country, revive its institutions, set up the state of law, and impose the state's authority on the land and the people; and due to the fact that the present political situation and the divisions and differences in views and stands constitute a very difficult crisis which requires action to immediately overcome and avert tragic possibilities, the least of which are disintegration, division, partition, and the loss of Lebanon as a united entity and free, independent state, the conferees emphasize their determination concerning the following:

One, to hold the presidential elections within the constitutional deadline, irrespective of the difficulties and obstacles, so as to avert a political vaccum. The presidential elections are a comprehensive national duty of all the Lebanese, irrespective of which faction or community they belong to, because the president of the Lebanese Republic is for all of Lebanon and all the Lebanese.

Two, to contact all the parliamentary blocs and Lebanese leaders of the various communities and factions in order that they cooperate in overcoming the barriers and impediments with a spirit of historical responsibility, and to ensure that the presidential elections are held in a sound democratic atmosphere.

Three, to act to create a positive atmosphere and avert the elements of provocation which lead to division and disruption.

Four, to act to achieve constitutional reforms on the basis of national reconciliation, with a view to building a society in which justice, equality, equal opportunity and partnership are ensured, provided that the coming regime will assume responsibility for this.

Five, to call on the fraternal Arab states, especially Syria, and the friendly states to help Lebanon to overcome its crisis.

Six, to follow up the contacts with the influential local, Arab, and international parties, and to expand the circle of consultations with all the Lebanese factions so that they hold the responsibility for the common fate and the salvation of the one homeland.

Seven, the conferees emphasize that their absolute priority is to rescue the homeland and preserve the republic. They declare that they rally around His Beatitude Patriarch Sfayr in his national initiative and that they will be bound by what he deems suitable to ensure the interests of the homeland and people.

London Paper Views U.S. Position on Election

PM3108090388 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Aug 88 p2

[Muhammad Sadiq report: "Washington Rejects Election of President of Confrontation, Especially Franjiyah"]

[Excerpts] Washington, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Although the U.S. Administration is preoccupied with numerous issues, it still attaches extraordinary importance to the Lebanese presidential elections issue, especially after the legal quorum was not achieved in the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. [passage omitted]

Apart from the U.S. official position, information available to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT indicates that the United States is insisting on its position of rejecting the election of any president of confrontation, especially former President Sulayman Franjiyah. Furthermore, U.S. officials still believe that the dilemma can be avoided and Lebanon prevented from moving into an impasse by holding a Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting, with U.S. support, with a view to reaching an agreement on a candidate of consensus and accord. They also still believe that efforts exerted in this regard have not achieved much. Some reports indicate that Damascus still has not responded to the request which the official Lebanese side sent to Damascus. Thus, the ball is in Damascus' court.

Other information indicates that U.S.-Syrian contacts in this regard could stumble, especially after the U.S. State Department a few days ago emphasized that the United States still considers Syria to be one of the states that support terrorism. This made some observers express concern that a hardening of attitudes could occur within the coming 2 weeks and that the presidential election may not be held as scheduled, thus opening the door to possibilities which the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people do not want. [passage omitted]

In this context Dr Clovis Maqsud, Arab League ambassador to the United States and the United Nations—who is monitoring the Lebanese elections issue as well as local and regional efforts related to it—said in an interview with AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the incomplete quorum in the Lebanese parliament must not cause more polarization and convulsive reactions. In fact it should be an opportunity for letting off political steam and easing tension with the aim of reviewing the political and intellectual situation. [passage omitted]

Considering that the Israeli occupation is the major problem overshadowing the Lebanese elections and that the United States, so its officials declare, is concerned and is committed to helping to find a solution, what stage have U.S. efforts reached in this regard and what is required from it? Dr Maqsud answered: Whatever the U.S. declares as its stand will remain meaningless as long as Washington ignores Israel's continuous defiance of the Security Council resolutions (425, 508, and 509).

He also said: The Lebanese position is bound to crystallize decisively, if only the U.S. role is confined to speeding up the complete Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon; if, that is, the United States really wants to help resolve the Lebanese crisis. This is because a withdrawal would enable the Lebanese national institutions, both administrative and security, to exercise their powers in the south. The U.S. Administration is urged to implement what it says regarding the issue of the south. Thus, one of the urgent priorities for Lebanese national cohesion is a decisive, unified stand against the Israeli occupation of the south. [passage omitted]

Al-Huss Returns Home From University Hospital

NC0109083888 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] The condition of Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has improved. He left the American University Hospital for home this morning. His doctors, however, asked him to rest and said he should receive no visitors.

Israelis Raid 'Military Positions' Near Sidon

NC3108161488 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1605 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] According to a security report received from the south a short time ago, Israeli warplanes have been raiding military positions in Al-Qurayyah, east of Sidon, for about 10 minutes now.

Flares Dropped

NC3108191688 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] At 2100 today a squadron of Israeli military aircraft carried out low-level flights over the central and eastern sectors up to Sidon, dropping scores of flares.

At 1900 today Israeli planes attacked the Al-Qurayyah area east of Sidon. Earlier, they staged a series of mock raids over Sidon and the camps.

Amal-Hizballah Groups Clash in Burj al-Barajinah

NC3108173788 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] The situation in Harat Hurayk became tense between the Amal Movement and Hizballah this afternoon when Hizballah gunmen opened fire at Amal gunmen riding a silver Fiat driven by Hasan Zu'aytir. The passengers in the car were wounded. The incident developed into an exchange of fire which lasted until 1500 and led to an intervention by Syrian forces. Two Syrian soldiers were injured as a result, and the Syrian forces have asked Hizballah to surrender those who opened fire.

Meanwhile, a security source in the Amal Movement has confirmed that Husayn Zu'aytir was killed and four others wounded in Burj al-Barajinah. The source indicated that two Syrian soldiers were also wounded in the same area.

The source accused Hizballah of arresting and torturing four Amal Movement members in Harat Hurayk, of firing at a car on which pictures of Imam al-Sadr were pasted in Bi'r al-'Abd, and of firing at an ambulance of the Islamic al-Risalah Boy Scouts near the Hizballah Consultative Council, and wounding a passenger.

The Amal spokesman indicated that gunmen have been intensively deployed in Burj al-Barajinah since last night, that Hizballah has established roadblocks in Hayy Madi, and that Hizballah members have insulted and provoked citizens in Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Raml al-'Ali.

In addition, marked tension has prevailed in the Sidon area in the south since 1630 today, when a car accompanying an Amal Movement convoy coming from ceremonies in Beirut marking the anniversary of Imam al-Sadr's disappearance was shot at by Nasirite gunmen at the Maghdushah crossroads.

Resistance Fighters Carry Out Attacks in South

NC3108171488 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] The national resistance fighters have attacked an agent position in Al-Shumariyah in the south with machineguns and rockets. Immediately afterward, the agent militiamen carried out a large-scale search operation in the area.

In another development, resistance men detonated an explosive charge along the 'Adur road this afternoon while an agent patrol was passing by. A truck and a jeep were damaged and those inside them either killed or wounded.

3 Syrians Injured in Explosion in West Beirut

NC0109060388 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] The Khalil 'Akkawi group of the 9 February organization has claimed responsibility for detonating an explosive charge in a Syrian occupation forces center under the Al-Barbir bridge [in West Beirut] yesterday. The blast left three Syrian soldiers wounded.

Commentary Warns Lebanese 'Adventurers'
JN3108132988 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The Lebanese constitutional deadline for electing a new president is approaching while those who obstructed the session of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies devoted to electing the president have not removed their barriers, obstacles, and ambushes to prevent performing the constitutional duty in a secure, calm, and natural atmosphere It is natural to see the possible eventualities in the wake of the constitutional respite causing concern, in fact, fear of many Lebanese who love Lebanon, are honest to their homeland, and adhere to Lebanon's unity as well as the Lebanese people's unity and coexistence.

What escalates this fear is the disregard of some adventurers for all the values on which Lebanon was established and for all the principles on which the Lebanese agreed on the pretext of defending a Lebanese faction or adhering to alleged rights. In their black adventure, dependence on aliens, and support for the enemies of the united Lebanon and the Arabs, those adventurers are endangering what the Lebanese traditionally agreed upon without support from the Constitution.

In fact, they are undermining this situation, which they claim to adhere to and defend. If those adventurers continue to march on this path they will be responsible for torpedoing all that the Lebanese agreed upon and was respected by the majority despite its partiality to some people; encroachment on others' rights; and its discrimination among the Lebanese on bases other than qualifications, honesty, and national affiliation.

This is because this majority was concerned about Lebanon's existence and continuation; entrenching bases of cooperation among all its sons; and deepening the relationship of all Lebanese with the Lebanese homeland, pan-Arab affiliation, and the common destiny of the Lebanese and Arabs. This majority was also concerned to preserve Lebanon as an Arab example of coexistence and cooperation under a system providing guarantees of existence, prosperity, constructive cooperation, and respect for individual skills and the doctrines of all those living under this system. This majority wants this Arab example to remove racist and sectarian bases—also the bases of the Zionist entity that was established in Palestine within the framework of the comprehensive imperialist scheme, which is hostile to national liberation movements, particularly the national liberation movement and the national unity of the Arabs.

If those who benefit from the entrenched norms accept that the adventurers, the narrow-minded, and those who are related to overseas parties, (Lubrani), and other junior Israeli officials and officers destroy these norms, torpedo the bases of these norms, and prevent the normal implementation of the constitutional process, they should not be surprised if the majority abolish what has been abolished and remove what has been removed. And there will be no return to what has been abolished and removed because it is not found in the Constitution or a document. They should not also be surprised if this majority adhere to complete equality among all Lebanese without discrimination, partiality, or degrees of citizenship. Then regret and begging will be useless.

Those adventurers will be held responsible for the consequences, and those who are harmed should take the criminals to task. The account of those who take orders from overseas or from behind the truce lines and move toward the dreams of partition, sectarian states, and (?non-constructive) sham governments will be tough. They will find nothing that pleases them.

The masses of Lebanese everywhere and their forces adhering to Lebanon's unity, freedom, affiliation, and right to liberate their territory from Israeli occupation are raising the whip, warning that they will not stand idly before the plot threatening the existence of Lebanon and the foundations of its sons' accord and coexistence. The Lebanese masses will not allow the conspirators, under any circumstances, to expand their plot to the areas where they do not seize liberties, encroach on legitimacy, or have a word.

The time is not too late for those who want to safeguard Lebanon's unity, its sons' coexistence, and the continuation of what they agreed upon if they want their Lebanon to remain one and united.

Afghanistan

'Abdul Wakil Sends UN Letter on Geneva Accords

LD3108194788 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Esteemed 'Abdul Wakil, the foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, has sent the following letter addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on a meeting of foreign ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Soviet Union, and the United States concerning the implementation of the Geneva agreements:

Your Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. Expressing profound gratitude for your continuous and great efforts to accelerate a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and ensure perpetual peace in our region, on behalf of the Republic of Afghanistan Government I would like to draw your attention to the complete and unconditional implementation of the Geneva agreements which were signed thanks to your efforts over several years and thanks to the active participation of your personal representative, His Excellency Diego Cordovez.

As Your Excellency is aware, the Republic of Afghanistan has fulfilled with the utmost honesty and goodwill all its obligations and undertakings under the provisions of the Geneva agreements, which provide a formidable legal and political foundation for settling the situation around Afghanistan. Similarly, the Republic of Afghanistan has provided to the best of its ability the opportunities and conditions for the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan [UNGOMAP] to work effectively and has always expressed its readiness to cooperate further with UNGOMAP.

In line with Document 4 of the accords, 50 percent of the Soviet Union's limited contingents left Afghanistan by 15 August to return to their country. It was expected that the Islamic Republic of Pakistan would act to enforce the Geneva agreements, particularly Document 1 on improving relations between the two countries and ceasing interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan and alleviating regional tension.

However, not only has Pakistan taken no steps toward implementing the Geneva accords, instead it has increased its interference. So far, 421 violations by Pakistan have been reported to UNGOMAP in 79 memoranda. In many statements and announcements the Republic of Afghanistan has clearly stated that the situation cannot continue whereby the Geneva agreements are implemented unilaterally, when in fact they consist of bilateral and multilateral undertakings.

Your Excellency, hoping that the present Pakistan leadership, by understanding present objective realities, will take steps toward fully observing the Geneva agareements, cease interfering in Afghan internal affairs, and improve relations between the two neighboring and Islamic countries—which would restore peace in our region, which has been a scene of tension—the government of the Republic of Afghanistan proposes the convening of a meeting as soon as possible of the foreign ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Soviet Union, and the United States, with your participation, to consider the implementation of the Geneva agreements.

We believe that not only will convening the meeting under Your Excellency's auspices generate a new impetus in the accords' implementation, but it will also prove effective in creating an atmosphere of understanding among the signatories.

In the meanwhile, we note that Afghanistan has sent separate letters regarding this proposal to the countries concerned. We request therefore, that the proposal be conveyed to the authorities of the concerned countries so that our and your common wish, the cessation of war and fratricide in the Republic of Afghanistan and the maintenance of regional peace and stability, shall be accomplished. Expressing our good wishes, we ask that you inform Afghanistan about any measures taken.

[Signed] 'Abdul Wakil, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Separate letters in this connection have also been sent to the foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

Rabbani Says Ishaq Khan To Continue Support

PM3108155988 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Aug 88 p 2

[Report on interview with Islamic Society leader Burhanuddin Rabbani by Jamal Ahmad Khashuqji in Islamabad on 25 August]

[Excerpts] Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Afghan Islamic Society, which is considered the strongest mujahidin political and military party in Afghanistan, has expressed his deep appreciation of the call to Muslims by the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to support the Afghan mujahidin until, with God's help, they liberate Afghanistan and determine their destiny. [passage omitted]

Rabbani pointed out that the martyrdom of the late Pakistani president, Ziaul Haq, has created a great vacuum. It is a loss for the Afghan people just as it is a loss for the Pakistani people. Rabbani expected changes to occur in Pakistani policy, but emphasized that these will not be radical changes, particularly regarding the application of Islamic law and support for the Afghan holy war. [passage omitted]

Rabbani said that he and some mujahidin leaders met with the new president of the republic, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and other officials, who emphasized Pakistan's continuing support for the mujahidin. [passage omitted]

On the military situation in Afghanistan following Ziaul Haq's death, he said: We relied on God and then Ziaul Haq; and praise be to God, the battles are still continuing with force. The mujahidin's strength and beliefs have not been affected. [passage omitted]

On the possibility of the Soviets' delaying their withdrawal after the death of Ziaul Haq, Rabbani said: We never trusted Soviet promises when the president was alive, and we do not rule out the possibility that they could change their plans now. However, I believe that the Soviets actually intend to leave Afghanistan, because they cannot tolerate any more losses. [passage omitted]

Rabbani emphasized that the present mujahidin government represents the majority of the Afghan people. He said: It is agreed that the alliance, which is made up of the Afghan mujahidin parties, represents the majority of the people; and the international powers are aware of this, because no international relief organization can enter Afghanistan without obtaining permission from one of the parties. Thus, the government emanating from the alliance must be representing the majority of the Afghan people. [passage omitted]

BAKHTAR Analyzes Post-Ziaul Haq Pakistan

LD3108180388 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0503 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Kabul, Aug. 30, BAKHTAR—Finally ten days of official mourning ended for General Ziaul Haq's death. But still many questions remain on the Bahawalpur incident and its effects.

The main question is that whether dictatorship will be demolished with the death of the dictator. If we judge on what Ghulam Ishaq Khan, acting-president of Pakistan and General Mirza Aslam Beg, chief of the Armed Forces of Pakistan have recently said, in that case we can say that ceremonies for burial of dictatorship is underway as well. Many of the political forces have expressed their readiness for taking part in this issue. Therefore, we can say that development of the situation in this direction can be without pains and strong shocks provided the November elections are held in the real manner.

The role of the Armed Forces of Pakistan is of great significance in political developments of that country.

Utterances of General Aslam Beg saying that the Armed Forces should not interfere in the politics can be considered only a goodwill and the utmost a warning because still guarantees do not exist for its realization.

It is obvious that Washington policy has a special place in creation and prolonging the painful dictatorship of General Ziaul Haq. Otherwise, the political status of Pakistan and the whole region could be fully different today.

The first utterances of Ghulam Ishaq Khan on Afghanistan seem so far ambiguous. But at least we can say that he may not speak with the similar voice as the late dictator, General Ziaul Haq.

Of course this is regarded a very tender issue. Suppose the new Pakistani leadership has not fully specified its position on the subject, or it has not wanted to state its stand clearly.

In any case, if the Pakistani leadership intends that finally the Pakistani commitments should be put into practice in regard to the Geneva agreements, much time is not left for evasion, because the Geneva agreements besides durable principles includes some commitments whose time period is completely fixed. The situation demands its implementation without delay.

WPC Delegation Comments on Geneva Accords

LD3008160788 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Kabul, August 29, BAKHTAR—"We came here to be acquainted with the situation here and about all governmental organizations. Moreover, the purpose of our visit is to offer our strong support to the Geneva peace settlement particularly the very constructive role played by the Afghan Government in this process", said Johannes Pakaslathi secretary-general of World Peace Council, who is heading a high ranking delegation of the council to the Republic of Afghanistan.

"Now we have a peace agreement, an important international instrument for achieving and strengthening this process. All support should be given to the full implementation of all its provisions. We also see that there is an internal policy of vital important created, that is, the policy of national reconciliation which is underway and gaining ground. We give support to both these processes. Third, we want to get as much information as possible about the Afghan situation in all its aspects, because there in the West European countries very little is known about the real situation", he noted.

He added: "We see our role now in the situation, i.e., to render and mobilize support for the external and internal peace processes in this country. We certainly support and urge all parties concerned to fulfil the Geneva agreements. We have noticed a very serious commitment of the Afghan Government for its implementation. We also praise the Soviet Union's contribution in this respect. But certainly there is lack of such commitment from other parties to these agreements. We join and support the forces inside Pakistan, who demand the

implementation of Geneva agreements. We shall also support and work with those forces at the international level for achieving this goal".

Answering a question on the claim of extremist oppositions the claim of the socalled Seven Party Alliance, for a transitional government, and their attitude towards the Geneva agreements, Wim Klinkenberg [name as received] member of the Presidential Committee of WPC and a member of the delegation said:

"Their claim, of course, undermines the Geneva agreements. The agreements have been concluded under the mediation of the United Nations by two sovereign governments—the Government of Afghanistan and the Government of Pakistan. So, there is no other Afghanistan's government and whoever makes such claims is absolutely wrong because there is only one government here in Kabul which is a member of the United Nations and which has been recognised as such by the United States and the Soviet Union in the framework of Geneva agreements. So I think, it is very clear that only certain interested circles do not want a peaceful solution of the Afghan problem".

Ellen Ray (USA), director of Institute for Media Analyses, another member of the WPC delegation, said: "We hope that with the coming into force of a new government in Pakistan and a new government in November in the USA, aid will be withdrawn to these groups and they will fall apart when they don't have dollars".

When Wim Klinkenberg was asked whether the claims by the extremists cut across Geneva accords, he said:

"Yes, they completely cut across. But on the other hand, they cannot undermine them, because the agreements have been concluded not only between two sovereign governments but guaranteed by the two superpowers in the framework of the United Nations. Any other stand is absolutely illegitimate. I think, in fact, we should not pay much attention to it. I have to add that up to now the groups, which are claiming support, have not been recognized by any sovereign state. Maybe tomorrow, there will be a group of people in the United States who say, 'we are the government of Afghanistan' there may be some others in Iran but of course there is only one government in Afghanistan which has been elected by the people, which is sovereign and which is a member of the United Nations".

Islamabad Details Mujahidin Operations

BK0109032888 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin have carried out a number successful operations against the Kabul administration's forces. The mujahidin shot down a MIG aircraft in Konarha Province yesterday and captured its pilot. They also blew up an ammunition dump, damaging 30 jeeps and a military truck, and inflicting heavy casualties on the Kabul administration's forces.

It is reported that fighting continues in Spin Buldak and Maywand in Qandahar. In the face of mounting pressure from the mujahidin, the Qandahar divisional headquarters have been shifted to the airport building. Twenty-eight soldiers of the Kabul administration were killed in operations near the new city of Baghran, and two tanks, three vehicles, and four heavy machineguns were damaged. The mujahidin attacked a military post near Qal'eh-ye Safar area in Parvan Province, inflicting heavy casualties on the Kabul forces. In Paktia, the mujahidin carried out rocket attacks in (Baniwai) area, killing several soldiers.

Armed Gulbuddin Band 'Crushed' in Seyyed Karam

LD3108174988 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] An armed group headed by Bakhtyar, associated with the Gulbuddin band, which had been established for some time in Seyyed Karam District and had disrupted the peaceful life of the district's residents, has recently been crushed by the country's security forces with the direct cooperation of the local people. As many as seven of the criminals were killed and 11 others injured. A 122mm recoilless gun and many light arms were destroyed.

'Extremist' Groups Clash in Several Provinces

LD3108094788 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] A BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that a serious clash took place recently between extremist elements in Sofiyan-e Payan [name as received] region, Parvan Province. As a result of this clash two men were crushed and five others including 'Abdul Sa'id, a ringleader, were seriously injured.

According to another report, as a result of internal disagreements between extremist groups, serious clashes have taken place recently in the Baharak District of Badakhshan Province. As a result, 10 men were killed and 33 others were injured.

Another report says that 10 extremists were killed as they were dividing up property plundered from the people along the highway between Mazar-e Sharif and Shebergh-an. During this clash another six men were seriously injured.

'Extremists' Killed in Intergroup Fighting

LD3108175988 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] A special BIA military correspondent reports from Qandahar that in clashes among extremist groups that occurred recently in the vicinity of Arghandab District, as many as 25 belligerent people were killed and 7 others were seriously wounded.

According to another report, 14 extremists were recently killed in Alingar District in Laghman Province; others were wounded in similar incidents. Those clashes occurred between the Eslami and Jamiyat bands on 29 August and they are still continuing.

India

Parliament Houses Witness 'Uproarious Scenes'

BK0109091888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Both Houses of Parliament witnessed uproarious scenes today, over the alleged assault on non-Congress-I legislators from Andhra Pradesh, who are in the capital to voice their demand for early clearance of pending state government projects.

The Lok Sabha witnessed unruly scenes for about 85 minutes, leading to the adjournment of the House till 1400 by the deputy speaker. The proceedings, right from the question hour, were disrupted, as Telugu Desam members, supported by other opposition parties, squatted in the well of the House and continued to raise slogans. They demanded that their adjournment motion over the alleged lathi [baton] charge by the police on non-Congress-I legislators from Andhra Pradesh near the prime minister's residence be taken up. The members said they had gone to submit a memorandum to the prime minister on the early clearance of state projects by the center. They also demanded an apology from the prime minister on the incident.

The deputy speaker, Mr Tambi Durai, did not agree to take up the adjournment motion but said he would ask the government to make a statement on the incident. This did not satisfy the opposition members, who wanted the House to be adjourned. The deputy speaker proceeded with other business amidst continued shouts by the opposition members. Later, as the minister of state for home, Mr Chidambaram, started making a statement over the reported gang rape of a woman in Mangolpuri in Delhi, one of the Telugu Desam members, Mr C. Shambhu, tried to snatch the statement from the minister.

At this point, several Congress-I members rushed toward the well and pushed him back toward the opposition benches. This led to confusion and rising tempers from both sides, and the deputy speaker adjourned the House till 1400. After the adjournment, senior leaders from both sides were seen pacifying the agitated members and restoring order in the house.

Meanwhile, doctors were seen coming to the House and examining Mr Shambhu, who was lying in the well of the House. Within a few minutes he was seen being escorted out by his party colleagues. Repeated pleas by the deputy speaker, Mr Tambi Durai, to the opposition members to go back to their seats went unheeded. Some of them were seen tearing papers and throwing them into the air.

Almost the entire opposition in the Rajya Sabha walked out protesting against the lathi charge. Soon after the House reassembled at 1300, the deputy chairman, Mrs Pratibha Patil, called the minister of state for surface transport, Mr Rajesh Pilot, to reply to the debate on the Motor Vehicles Bill. But Telugu Desam members stood up and started protesting against the lathi charge and arrests.

At this stage, the deputy chairman informed the House that the home minister will make a statement on the issue in the House at 1700. Opposition members said they have an appointment with the president at the same time and the time should be changed for the minister's statement. Mrs Pratibha Patil assured the House that their views will be conveyed to the government. Mr P. Upendra, Telugu Desam, then said they will walk out of the House and come back only when the statement is made.

According to Delhi police sources, over 200 legislators and elected representatives from Andhra Pradesh were arrested this morning, when they tried to break the security cordon around the prime minister's house. They had gone there to submit a memorandum to the prime minister. Police lobbed seven tear gas shells to disperse the demonstrators. Seven protestors and nine police officials received minor injuries. Police say arrests have been made on specific charges of rioting, obstruction of government servants on duty, and causing damage to government property. The arrested included some women representatives also.

First Landmine Blast in Punjab Kills 2 Policemen

BK0109093488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0915 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Sept 1 (AFP)—Two policemen were killed and three injured in the first landmine blast blamed on Sikh militants fighting for a separate Sikh homeland in Punjab, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported Thursday.

The mine exploded underneath a police truck in Roorewal village in the northern state's Amritsar District late Wednesday, destroying the vehicle and killing one policeman instantly, PTI said.

Four policemen were injured seriously and one of them died in hospital, the news agency added.

It was the first time that Sikh separatists had used a landmine to attack security forces in Punjab since their campaign for an independent Sikh nation called Khalistan (land of the pure) took off more than five years ago, police were quoted as saying. [passage omitted]

'Terrorists' Kill 6, Injure 5 in Punjab

BK0109034488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] In Punjab, six persons, including two home guards, were killed and another five persons injured by terrorists in separate incidents. The terrorists were killed in an encounter with the police last night. In Amritsar District, two home guards were killed and four policemen injured when an explosive device burst under their jeep. In another incident in the district, a farmer and his son were gunned down by the terrorists.

In Gurdaspur District, terrorists shot dead two farmers. In an encounter with the police party in the same district, two terrorists were killed. The encounter followed when four terrorists opened fire on their being challenged by the police.

Explosion on Bus Kills 1, Injures 2 in Kashmir

BK3108130588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, one person was killed and two injured in an explosion in a state transport corporation bus at Anantnag this morning. The bus was empty when the explosion took place. The victims were standing near the bus. Two other buses were also damaged. The driver and the conductor of the bus have been taken into custody. Army experts have been called in to assist in the investigation.

15 Armed 'Activists' Surrender in Tripura

BK3108161088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] In Tripura, 15 TNV [Tripura National Volunteers] activists surrendered since yesterday. Their return to civilian life is considered a major breakthrough as there was speculation that a section of the insurgents will defy the leadership decision to lay down arms. The surrendered activists also handed over their weapons to the task force.

The TNV chief, Mr B.K. Rankhal, has said that about 400 other activists will also lay down their arms as per the tripartite agreement reached in Delhi early this month.

Syrian Official Meets With Lok Sabha Speaker

JN2908063388 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] New Delhi—Dr Balram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian House of the People, last night held a dinner banquet in honor of People's Assembly Speaker 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and the accompanying delegation. Qaddurah and his delegation arrived in New Delhi from Beijing at the end of an official visit to the PRC.

Earlier, Balram Jakhar received Qaddurah and reviewed relations between India and Syria. Balram Jakhar affirmed the importance of developing relations and strengthening parliamentary stands in international conferences to serve the common objective of achieving justice and peace in the world.

Qaddurah thanked Jakhar for the hospitality and warm welcome. Qaddurah highlighted the long-standing relations between the two countries and the important role played by the two countries in establishing the Nonaligned Movement, in promoting its role to confront colonialism and racism, and in supporting peoples' causes of liberation and peace.

Parliament Briefed on Fire at Oil Refinery

BK3008165588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Two persons were killed and five injured in a major fire that broke out today at the tank-wagon loading complex of Mathura refinery. An enquiry has been ordered. Making a statement in the Lok Sabha, the petroleum minister, Mr Brahm Dutt, said the fire broke out at about 1030 this morning [0500 GMT] and was brought under control within 3 and ½ hours. The process units, the tank area, power house, and pipeline facilities, however, have not been affected. The extent of damage is being assessed. Alternative arrangements have been made to maintain normal supplies from the refinery.

PATRIOT Reviews Foreign Policy 'Morass'

BK2608153088 Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Aug 88 p 4

[Article by R.K. Mishra: "Will P.V. [Narasimha Rao] Give a Facelift to South Block?"]

[Text] Washington's game plan for South Asia continues to unfold itself, sometimes slowly, but always according to a predictable pattern. The modus operandi changes, but the goals remain the same. In pursuit of the same goal—of bringing South Asia under its hegemony—a diplomatic pincer is directed currently against India. The carefully planned interference in this country's internal affairs and attempts at subverting her integrity and unity from across the border are accompanied by periodic recourse to phony gestures of extending to her deceptive hands of friendship. Apparently the External Affairs Ministry finds these dubious moves overwhelming.

If its ability to take serious initiatives in this regard should appear inadequate, it is not because it lacks talent, experience and skill. The paralysing confusion on the foreign policy front has largely been a result of a lack of sense of direction. This is hardly surprising in view of the fact that the stewardship of the foreign office has changed half a dozen times in less than as many years—perhaps a world record. Even at the risk of being guilty of stating the obvious, it is necessary to underline that the

foreign policy is not a repetition of platitudinous statements put together on the basis of old documents or an attractive turn of phrase. It consists of concrete steps a government is able to take to safeguard its national interests and contribute to the long-term goals the country has set before itself. The more sophisticated and farsighted the management of a country's foreign policy, the more efficient is its capacity to anticipate events and blend pragmatism with the idealism with which the country is identified.

Among India's concerns in international affairs, Pakistan has, no doubt, been the highest priority. The manner in which Islamabad has led South Block [Indian Foreign Office] by the nose, as it were, is amazidng indeed. Has it been able to do so because Pakistan, like possibly Sri Lanka, is the most authentic instrument of US foreign policy manoeuvres in this region and, notwithstanding occasional forays directed against Washington?

South Block has become more cautious about the American sensitivities. Pakistan has beaten its own earlier enviable record in causing diplomatic embarrassment to our own mandarins by giving fomrer Prime Minister Morarji Desai the Nishan-e Pakistan award, and simultaneously manoeuvring Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit before the year is out. This feat has been achieved in collusion with President Jayewardene. The Sri Lankan President expressed his inability to host the ensuing SAARC summit in view of the disturbed conditions in the island. Pakistan readily offered to step in, India was caught napping. The venue was changed and the Indian Prime Minister found himself propelled into a visit to Pakistan which he would hardly agree to undertake in the light of Pakistan's unconcealed hostile actions.

If the Indian people have developed an attitude of cynicism towards South Block's Pakistan policy—in fact, there is widespread doubt if a coherent and consistent policy exists on this question—it is because they find incredible ad hocism in this area and a glaring contridiction between verbal official reaction to Islamabad's blatant anti-India activities and New Delhi's acquiescence in action, thereby lending the verbal protestations a hollow ring.

During the last few years, South Block's opposition to US supply of sophisticated military hardware, which has been out of all proportion to Pakistan's genuine defence requirements, appears to have been diluted. This is sought to be concealed behind we-are-strong-enough and we-could-not-care-less postures. The Indian official protestations are now directed against the acquisition of the nuclear-weapons capability by Pakistan and remain confined primarily to pleas with the US to use her restraining influence with Islamabad. Everyone knows that this is a wasteful ritual, but South Block is not able to devise alternative or additional responses to meet effectively the Pakistani diplomatic offensive which has so successfully served that country's pursuit of the twin goals of acquiring sophisticated weapons and, at the same time, developing the nuclear military capability.

On the other hand, the Government of India makes itself happy with such illusory gains as the Turkish assurance not to supply components for Pakistan's nuclear facility when it is no secret that Pakistan is now able to get the same supplies via other countries. India's campaign against Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme was considerably weakened when New Delhi agreed to sign with Islamabad an agreement not to attack each other's nuclear facility. The US has always wanted to equate India and Pakistan, and both Washington and Islamabad have been moving in concert to achieve this objective. South Block moved into the American trap of putting India and Pakistan at par by agreeing to a joint patrol on the border. By this decision alone, the Government of India gave to Islamabad a tremendous opportunity to derive international propaganda advantage and cover up the support terrorists operating in the Punjab are receiving from across the border.

Gen Ziaul Haq was able to visit India when he liked, rejected our Prime Minister's invitation at his sweet will, agreed to let an Indian emissary come when he chose and refused to do so if he was not in a mood, continued to aid and abet the terrorists and at the same time maintained a facade of talks at the Home Secretary's or Defence Secretary's level. He persisted in strengthening Pakistan's nuclear weapon capabilities and also had all the benefits and guarantees, taking the provocative step of awarding Nishan-e Pakistan to Mr Desai.

It is not fair to hold the Ministry of External Affairs entirely responsible for the lack of coherence and consistency in some of New Delhi's responses to international issues. More often than not, there is an impression of diarchy in foreign policy management. It appears India's international relations are handled from two parallel centres which are not in continuing communication with each other, the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Ministry of External Affairs. Given the present decision-making processes, the Secretariat knows the Prime Minister's mind better than the lesser mortals in the other wing of South Block across the now-closed door.

That there should be a communication gap between the two wings is hardly surprising. In fact, when one learns that, in such a sensitive and serious operation as Sri Lanka, the IPKF does not know what the RAW [Research and Analysis Wing] is doing and that our man in Colombo, the indefatigable Mr J.N. Dixit, is unaware of what these two wings are doing, the feebleness of intragovernment communication in the area of foreign policy formulation and implementation should not cause any surprise.

If Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao's return to the helm of the Ministry of External Affairs improves this state of affairs, it will, no doubt, be for the good of the country. Some scepticism arises in this regard because, notwithstanding his vast experience and high stature, Mr Rao is self-effacing to a fault. He may consider it below his dignity to join issues with those who have made India's foreign policy a private enterprise delinked with the traditions and infrastructure built assiduously over the years. It is true that Mr Natwar Singh was not a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. But he was assertive. Let us hope that a senior minister like Mr Rao, with two Ministers of State to help him, will succeed in rescuing India's foreign policy management from the morass in which it now finds itself.

Events of great importance are taking place all over the world and several of these are passing India by. Even in Kampuchea, where the Indian initiative is keeping the peace process going, New Delhi is unable to keep pace with events because of the changes and uncertainty in South Block. New Delhi's initiative in this area of her direct interest has slackened. With the rapid change in big-power relationship, significant advances in the solution of several regional conflicts and economy and technology claiming greater attention in foreign policy formulation, the tasks before the External Affairs Ministry have become more complex. The Nonaligned Movement faces major challenges which call for rethinking on some very basic issues. It is time to repair the image, morale and decision-making processes in the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Footnote] This article was written before the death of President Ziaul Haq in an aircrash on Wednesday. The basic argument of this article remains valid.

Iran

Geneva Talks on Cease-Fire Continue

Velayati Affirms 1975 Accord

LD3108114588 Tehran IRNA in English 1125 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Geneva, Aug. 31, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati stressed Tuesday night the 1975 accord between Iran and Iraq is not under any conditions re-negotiable. He reminded Iran will not trade-in her national interests with anything.

Velayati reminded that Iran's stand is to proceed in talks according to the U.N. secretary general's plan. Iraq is hindering peace talks by its pre-conditions for dredging of the Arvand River and freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. He said Iran agrees with both cases according to international laws and its own indisputable rights but that setting forth the said conditions before the implementation of preliminary articles is unacceptable.

On the proposal of Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz regarding dredging of Arvand River by the United Nations, he stressed that the issue has been thoroughly clarified in the 1975 agreement and that any proposal beyond the framework is rejected.

Velayati compared this proposal with the Sunday statement of Iraqi state minister for foreign affairs Sa'dun Hammadi who claimed sovereignty right over Arvand River and described it as a lowering of stand [as received].

He said during official talks with the Iraqi party, Iran has stressed the need for unconditional implementation of U.N. Resolution 598, adding if the secretary general desires that both sides bring up pre-conditions, Iran would conform, albeit with much reluctance. He said one such pre-condition by Iran would be repatriation of all Iraqi deportees and refugees to their home country and recognition of their full civil rights by the Iraqi Government, and the evacuation of the Iranian cities of Naft-e Shah and Khosravi, in west of the country.

On the status of prisoners of war and their repatriation, Velayati said Iran is seriously trying to return them to their home countries.

Referring to his Tuesday morning meeting with chairman of the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), he said several members of the Iranian delegations are supposed to start talks with ICRC officials to evaluate the existing problems for the exchange of POW's.

In a later development, a spokesman for the U.N. secretary general said that talks will continue between Iran-Iraq technical experts in Geneva but said he did not know when the ministerial negotiations would start.

U.N. Spokesman on Status

LD3108150088 Tehran IRNA in English 1448 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Geneva, Aug 31, IRNA—U.N. spokesman Francois Giuliani said here today the secretary-general was still working with his aides on ways to reach a compromise and that no time has yet been set for a meeting with the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq.

He reiterated an earlier statement by Javier Perez de Cuellar that "time was running out" and that he has other commitments.

Perez de Ceullar is scheduled to leave for Portugal to meet President Mario Alberto Soares. The U.N. chief told reporters this morning that he expected to witness an important development in the process of the peace talks today "and hope we are going to make significant progress today," he stressed.

The secretary general pointed out that the parties should not expect one hundred percent what they want to in this type of negotiations which the U.N. spokesman described as "the game of concession." [sentence as received]

On the ongoing meeting of expert groups, he said they met until 23:30 hours local time last night. He said the U.N. group is meeting by itself and has contacts with each side. There are no meetings involving the three groups, the U.N. spokesman said adding that the secretary general has appointed a representative who he said will be named today or tomorrow.

A reliable source at the U.N. Headquarters here told IRNA that the replacement of Mr. Perez de Cuellar is probably the Swedish ambassador to United Nations Jan Eliasson.

The rumours are also heard that the Swedish deputy prime minister could also be a possible substitute for the U.N. chief.

On a question regarding repeated Iraqi chemical attacks on Kurdish population in northern Iraq, the U.N. spokesman said the position of the U.N. chief and the Security Council on the issue was clear and it was the condemnation of their use under any circumstances. But Giuliani added that the issue is not on the agenda of the present negotiations.

Baghdad has recently escalated its poison gas attacks against Kurds in northern Iraq killing hundreds and injuring thousands of civilians.

Velayati on Shatt al-'Arab

NC0109034988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA)—Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has stated that, in their true sense, direct negotiations with Iraq will not take place before Iraq stops putting forward preconditions such as the clearing of the Shatt al-'Arab waters. He said that if the two sides want to resolve all their problems within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution No 598, the implementation of the resolution would take years.

In an interview with the Cairo newspaper AL-AKHBAR appearing tomorrow, Velayati said that Iran is prepared to allow free passage to Iraqi ships, but it reserves its right to search these ships as long as they sail in its territorial waters through the Strait of Hormuz.

Responding to a question concerning the fact that the prevailing conviction is that Iran is not serious about peace, the Iranian foreign minister said that his country is serious about peace and that it is not true that it accepted the cease-fire resolution approximately 1 year after it was issued. He pointed out that the acceptance decision came after Iran's views coincided with the arrangement of the resolution's clauses.

'Ali Akbar Velayati said that the negotiations between Iraq and Iran in Geneva are proceeding in a difficult manner.

To a question about the priorities Iran is setting in the negotiations at this stage, the Iranian foreign minister said that his country calls for the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 598 within the same framework that was defined in the UN secretary general's executive plan and timetable.

Asked about the date for the release of the prisoners, including the Egyptians, Velayati said that his country is dealing with the prisoners issue on a humanitarian basis and hopes to release all the prisoners, including the Egyptians, soon. He denied the existence of contacts between Cairo and Tehran through a third party for the release of the Egyptian prisoners.

In conclusion, Velayati expressed his hope that peace will be achieved between Iran and Iraq. He said that Iran does not want enmity to remain between the two Muslim fraternal countries and peoples.

Plenary Session on Thursday

LD0109014388 Tehran IRNA in English 0030 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 1 IRNA—Despite efforts by the U.N. secretary-general to arrange a plenary session for direct talks with the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq Wednesday evening, the meeting did not take place.

The U.N. spokesman, Francois Giuliani said a team of U.N. advisers met with an Iranian delegation Wednesday in continuation of attempts to bring the peace talks out of the present stalemate.

Addressing reporters Wednesday, the U.N. spokesman said U.N. Chief Javier Perez de Cuellar intends to have a plenary session Thursday morning before he flies to Lisbon to meet Portuguese President Mario Lopes Soares. He said Perea de Cuellar will come back to Geneva "if necessary."

Asked if the U.N. chief had been exacerbated, his spokesman said in his briefing earlier Wednesday that he thought Perez de Cuellar was frustrated by the slow trend of the negotiations and the inability to reach a compromise.

"But, exacerbated is a word you could never use about the secretary-general," he said, adding "I have worked with him for seven years and I have never seen him exacerbated."

Giuliani said the secretary-general will introduce his representative Thursday morning, but he declined to answer a question if he was Jan Eliasson, the present Swedish ambassador to the United Nations Organization.

A reliable source at the U.N. Headquarters told IRNA that the secretary-general will probably name Eliasson as his replacement to follow the Geneva talks to bring peace between Iran and Iraq after eight years of war.

On the issue of Iraq's escalated chemical attacks on Kurdish populated areas in northern Iraq and asked why the U.N. did not dispatch an expert team to investigate the issue, Giuliani said the international body could not send a team inside the territory of country without its consent.

Kurdish groups fighting the Baghdad regime, particularly the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) have sent several appeals to the U.N. secretary-general and other international bodies to take measures to stop Iraq's indiscriminate poison gas attacks on Kurdish civilians and guerrillas. They charge the Baghdad government with attempts to exterminate the Kurdish community in northern Iraq.

Hundreds of civilians have been killed and thousands of others maimed in a wave of Iraqi gas attacks on Kurdish people over this month.

In a briefing earlier Wednesday, Giuliani said there had been no request for an inquiry into the issue of Iraqi chemical warfare against its own Kurdish people.

But the spokesman did not explain who should forward a request, the Kurds who are increasingly victimized by these internationally banned weapons or the Baghdad regime which is freely using them despite Security Council condemnation last week of the use of these weapons.

The Security Council regrettably did not mention Iraq by name despite a U.N. team confirmation that Iraqi forces had used lethal chemical arms against civilians in the Kurdish town of Oshnoviyeh in northwestern Iran.

Iran's Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati said in an interview Tuesday that Iran expected the Security Council "to take action against Iraq following its new chemical attack against the Kurdish population."

Session Fails To Meet

LD0109084388 Kuwait KUNA in English 0758 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept 1 (KUNA)—The U.N. secretary general has failed to arrange a plenary meeting here last night grouping the Iraqi and Iranian delegations along with the U.N. negotiating team.

For the past two days U.N. officials have said that Javier Perez de Cuellar was trying to organize a plenary but so far with no success.

Little firm information has emerged in the past few days, although the secretary general, with the backing of the Security Council, is known to have drawn up a compromise formula which, if accepted by both sides, could open the way to negotiations on the implementation of Resolution No 598.

The main elements of his proposal are believed to be:
1) A withdrawal of troops by both sides to the border that existed when war broke out. This would require a significant Iraqi concession, as Iraq controls parts of Iranian territory at present.
2) An Iranian acceptance of freedom of navigation in the Gulf.
3) The establishment of a commission to study the technical aspects of cleaning Shatt al-'Arab waterway.
4) No discussion for the moment on the sovereignty of the waterway.

U.N. spokesman Franco Giuliani said late last night that Perez de Cuellar anticipated there would be a meeting with the two delegations Thursday before his departure for Lisbon early on Thursday afternoon, but timing could not be confirmed.

Stalemate To End 'Shortly'

NC0109090688 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Geneva; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Following 5 days of uncertainty and silence surrounding the current Geneva talks, UN diplomatic circles have finally announced that a breakthrough is likely in the stalemate. According to these circles, the UN secretary general will shortly announce a date for the withdrawal of troops to internationally recognized borders and the setting up of a committee to identify the aggressor. These circles did not mention any specific dates for such an announcement by the secretary general, but stated that it is highly probable that the withdrawal of troops is slated for the first 10 days of September.

The establishment of a committee to identify the aggressor is also scheduled for approximately the same time. UN circles stress that the only way to break the present deadlock in the Geneva talks would be for Iraq to waive the preconditions it specified at the beginning of the talks. UN experts are of the opinion that heavy UN pressure on Iraq and the intensive nature of the talks held behind closed doors will finally result in Baghdad's submission to the wishes of the United Nations and the ("implementation) of UN Security Council Resolution No 598. It is expected that Iraq will soon make an announcement waiving its preconditions on the clearing of the Arvand River.

Furthermore, UN news circles anticipate that in the past 24 hours the UN secretary general's (?plan) for the timeframe for the implementation of the clauses of Resolution No 598 will be announced. In this regard, THE GUARDIAN of London reported that a confident Iran has—with UN support—placed Iraq in a defensive position and that Saddam Husayn has realized that the war he initiated in 1980 is now turning out to be to the advantage of the Islamic Republic of Iran. THE GUARDIAN added that Saddam Husayn knows that an Iraqi defeat in the current Geneva talks will be interkpreted as his personal failure.

UN Chief To Meet Velayati, 'Aziz

LD0109094088 Tehran IRNA in English 0935 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 1, IRNA—The U.N. secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed hope here this morning that he will be able to go into a meeting with the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq before he flies to Lisbon, Portugal later in the afternoon.

Perez de Cuellar's efforts to break the present stalemate in the talks failed yesterday although he tried hard until late in the midnight to bring about a compromise which would pave the way for progress in the negotiations.

The U.N. chief told reporters this morning that he does not plan to return to Geneva immediately after his Lisbon visit. His spokesman Francois Giuliani said in Wednesday's briefing that the secretary general will return to the U.N. European headquarters "if necessary."

The U.N. secretary-general said Wednesday that "the time was running out" and that "I have other commitments" but his spokesman denied Perez de Cuellar was exasperated. "Exasperated is a word you could never use about the secretary-general," Giuliani said in reply to a question Wednesday.

Perez de Cuellar said he will introduce his special representative at 13:00 hours before he flies to Lisbon. It is not certain who would replace him but an informed source at the U.N. headquarters here told IRNA that he is probably Jan Eliasson, the Swedish U.N. envoy in New York.

UN Chief Names Mediator

LD0109122888 Tehran IRNA in English 1220 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 1, IRNA—U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar named Swedish ambassador to the United Nations Jan Eliasson as his special representative to follow Iran-Iraq peace talks at the U.N. headquarters here.

The U.N. chief told reporters here at the U.N. headquarters that he will be flying to Lisbon, Portugal at 16:00 hours and that Mr. Eliasson will continue talks with Iranian and Iraqi delegations with the hope of breaking the stalemate.

Perez de Cuellar said the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq will stay in Geneva and that he himself would return "tomorrow or the day after, if necessary."

The secretary-general said he was still hopeful the talks which started here last Thursday will bear some fruit. "We are still working... I am still hopeful, you must be patient," he told reporters.

He described the peace talks as very "difficult and delicate negotiations" and said as "honest brokers we cannot impose anything on the parties."

Perez de Cuellar said the main reason the talks had been obstructed was because of a lack of confidence in each other by the two parties, but stressed that both sides were vary serious in continuing the talks for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598.

The U.N. chief said Eliasson's appointment as his special representative to continue the talks and the point that the ministers are remaining in Geneva are two important achievements of the talks.

Perez de Cuellar said he had full trust in Eliasson, the Swedish envoy to the U.N. Hqs in New York, and described him as a "tough and distinguished diplomat."

He also said he would be in close contact with Eliasson as he will try to work out a solution to the problem.

Addressing reporters after Perez de Cuellar, Eliasson said he was gratified to have been asked by the U.N. chief to "perform this important function" which he also described as "very difficult."

He said he had worked with the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme for a six-year period (1980-1986) when Palme was special U.N. envoy for the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Eliasson said he had visited Iran and Iraq together with Palme 12 times during the period.

The Swedish U.N. envoy said the "gulf (between the belligerents) has been very wide" and expressed hopes it will become "a bit smaller."

He also said he hoped too much [as received] to have the "stronger support" of the parties while he will work as an assistant to the U.N. chief during the peace talks.

Born in Goteborg in 1940, Eliasson holds an M.A. in economy. He entered foreign service in 1965 and in 1983 was appointed by Palme as foreign policy adviser. Later in the same year he becanme undersecretary for political affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

SAIRI Chief Sends Message

LD2808220088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 88

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Iraqi Islamic Revolution sent a message to the UN secretary general, in which he discussed the Iraq's motives for starting the war and the efforts of that regime aimed at suppressing internal movements and at attaining the title of the national hero of the Arabs. In this message, he asked for investigations into the social and humanistic problems of the oppressed nation of Iraq. He sought the intervention of the United Nations and its organizations for the sake of saving the Iraqi nation from the crimes and murders carried out by that regime.

In his message, Hojjat-ol Eslam Hakim asked for an immediate end to the massacre of the Kurdish nation in northern Iraq, the unconditional release of the faithful Muslims from Saddam's dungeons, an immediate end to the factional war waged against the Turks and Christians in Iraq, guarantees for the safety of Iraqi refugees, and the establishment of normal life in that country through international support.

Commentary on Need To Continue Presence at Fronts

NC2908094588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Unattributed commentary from the "Voice of the Front" feature]

[Text] After the preliminary phases of the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and at a time when the new round of talks between the two countries' delegations continue in Geneva, the UN delegation of experts once again confirmed the Iraqi regime's use of chemical weapons in the war. Of course, this time the chemical weapon was not used at the battlefield, but in the city of Oshnoviyeh. As a result, many civilians died. In relation with this some countries have officially condemned Iraq for using this weapon.

This has once again proven Iraq's disregard for international norms and regulations and has shown the world that despite all the propaganda of the past 8 years, it was the Iraqi regime that neglected human principles and fanned the flames of the war more and more each day, thus creating a serious threat to the region.

Meanwhile, all those who sought to find the truth behind the imposed war have realized that the Islamic Republic's position is a principled one based on defensible reasons.

By accepting Resolution No 598, the Islamic Republic of Iran showed which side truly wants peace in the region, which side is unhappy with this, and which side fanned the flames of the war at every juncture, thus preventing a lasting peace. The Islamic Republic's successful diplomacy at the talks today and the successes achieved reflect our principled position, while the failure to face reality, efforts to obstruct peace, and the announcement of various and sometimes contradictory positions by the Iraqi regime show that regime's insincerity with regard to the precise implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 598.

Iraq's efforts to eliminate the UN secretary general's role in supervising the implementation of the resolution and, naturally, its attempts to distance the international forums from this are precisely aimed at creating confusion in the implementation of the resolution, because without any international supervision or the presence of UN forces, the Iraqi regime can upset the current process and thus achieve its objective. However, Iraq's efforts in this regard can be foiled by the decisiveness and insistence of the Iranian delegation in Geneva on the strong principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran, because it is due to our principled activities during recent weeks that Iraq is now in a weak position. The Iraqi officials' failure to participate in a news conference in Geneva itself is proof of this.

What should be noted is that now our officials can speak confidently and state our position because of the Iranian nation's strong support during 8 years of sacred defense and in view of our fighting strength in military confrontations. Therefore, it is up to us to continue our presence on the various military, political, and social scenes and to continue, as always, with determination toward the fulfillment of the sacred objectives of the revolution, God willing.

Mobilization Forces Depart for South, West

LD3109165988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that continuing the extensive dispatch of popular fighting forces from all over the country to the borders of our Islamic homeland, large groups of fresh mobilization forces from Nur [as received], Now Shahr, Chalus, Kelar-Dasht [as received], Marzanabad, Kojur, Rafsanjan, Bam, Sirjan, [word indistnict], Bafq, Shahr-e Babak, Kahmir [as received], Zarand, and Kerman were dispatched to the western and southern borders of the country.

Khamene'i Addresses Mashhad Gathering

LD3108205188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Dear listeners, our reporter has sent us a report on the trip by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, to Khorasan.

[Begin unidentified correspondent's recording] The acceptance of Resolution No 598 by the Islamic Republic does not mean that Iran will give in to the blackmail and bullying of the 'Aflaqi-Ba'thist Iraqi regime and its masters, and if that regime imagines that by procrastinating over the issue, it may tire us out, we shall prove that we shall never become tired in any way, just as we never did during 8 years of holy resistance and defense. Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president and the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, was talking on the afternoon of his 1st day's visit in Khorasan Province to a great gathering of the hezbollah ummah of Mashhad and pilgrims of the immaculate shrine of the Holy Reza—may God's peace be upon him—at the Imam Khomeyni courtyard.

In explaining the above, he mentioned that the powerful presence of the people on the fronts had caused the enemy to retreat politically in the negotiations. He added: If the enemy is going to be awkward in the negotiations and is going to embark on border provocations, our self-sacrificing and powerful forces—including the IRGC, the mobilization forces, and the Armed Forces—will crush the enemy decisively.

Once again the Supreme Defense Council chairman stressed the need for the presence of all brave forces on the borders and referred to the persistence and steadfastness of the Islamic Revolution in seeking justice and maintaining its principled positions in all the areas. He added: Our nation and leader has demonstrated during the 10 years of the revolution that it will not abandon its principled slogans in the face of difficulties. Futhermore, we consider that in the postwar period too, the issue of preserving the revolution's slogans is one of those issues important to us.

Khamene'i considered that world arrogance's hostile actions against the Islamic Revolution could be cited as examples that proved his remarks, and noted: If we had given a green light to the United States during the war, or if we had not insisted on maintaining our principled position on the Afghanistan issue, then without doubt some benefits [goshayesh] would have accrued to us.

In another part of his speech, Khamene'i referred to the principles of reconstruction, saying: During the era of reconstruction, the society's economic structure should be rebuilt in accordance with Islamic principles. The history of the revolution in the days after our victory should have brouth this about, but the war delayed this process—which should now be implemented. He emphasized: The establishment of social justice and overcoming difficulties and problems imposed on the people by the evil Pahlavi dynasty should be given priority during the era of reconstruction. Administrative and government planning should go into effect concerning social welfare and economic affluence for the deprived strata—and of course, this involves patience, tolerance, devotion, and self-sacrifices on the part of the people. The revolutionary people should begin reconstruction through continuous work, self-sacrifice, avoidance of self-interest, and the establishment of order, along with cultural and ethical tasks.

He reminded them that in foreign trade too, individual interest should not overshadow public and social interests and imports and production should move in the same direction as society's culture and correct economy [as heard].

In conclusion, the president called on military commanders to preserve the preparedness and organizational capabilities of the forces under their command in order to prepare the ground for a more serious confrontation than before against the weak efforts of the enemy in the event the latter embarks on fresh warmongering.

This is the Mashhad Central News Unit correspondent. [end recording]

Moqtada'i on Punishing Smugglers, 'Mini-Groups'

LD3108210488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Moqtada'i, member and spokesman of the Supreme Judicial Council, in an interview with newspapers and radio and television this morning discussed the decisive position of revolutionary courts toward the combatant and atheistic mini-groups. He said: The Supreme Judicial Council calls on all revolutionary courts and tribunals to act decisively toward combatant and atheistic mini-groups, and in dealing with them they should try to be "harsh to the enemies" [reference to a Koranic verse] because those mini-groups have proved their opposition to Islam, the Iranian nation, as well as comprehensively cooperated with world arrogance, particularly with military attacks against the Islamic homeland or spying in the interests of the enemies.

Regarding the intensification of punishment for narcotics smugglers, the Supreme Judical Council spokesman said: Work on intensifying punishment for smugglers has been completed in the Expediency Council and a headquarters should be set up to implement this law.

Larijani Meets With British Official

LD3108154288 Tehran IRNA in English 1526 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] London, Aug 31, IRNA—The Islamic Republic and Britain have held high-level talks on the Iran-Iraq peace negotiations in Geneva which have reached virtually no where because of Iraqi procrastinations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Mohammad Javad Larijani told his British counterpart Sir David Meirs that the Islamic Republic insists on the full implementation of Resolution 598 and that it would regard any Iraqi pre-conditions as unacceptable.

Dr Larijani, who is deputy in charge of European and American affairs, also called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Persian Gulf.

The Iranian Embassy in London said the hour-long meeting took place Tuesday afternoon at Heathrow Airport's transit lounge, where the Iranian official was waiting for a connecting flight to Tehran.

It is believed it was the first high-level contact between the Islamic Republic and Britain outside the United Nations since the Islamic Revolution.

Larijani said the 1975 accord which clarified the border between Iran and Iraq is an internationally accepted document and Iraq had no option but to go along with the implementaton of all articles of Resolution 598.

Iran believes the center line of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway should be the two countries' southernmost border, as specified in the 1975 accord, he said adding that Iraq has illegally declared the accord null and void.

Meirs, Foreign Office undersecretary for Middle Eastern affairs, expressed Britain's support for the mediations of the U.N. secretary general. He said the ceasefire should hold and Resolution 598 be implemented.

The Iranian deputy foreign minister, stressing on the need to reduce regional tension, called for the withdrawal of all alien forces from the Persian Gulf. The protecton of regional security was the responsibility of littoral countries, he made it clear.

While pointing out the strategic regional importance of the Islamic Republic, the British undersecretary called for an improvement in bilateral ties.

Britain, a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, has recently made efforts to rebuild its ties with the Islamaic Republic. Two weeks ago Britain told a visiting Arab League delegation that it wanted the full implementation of Resolution 598.

Also last week London's representative at the U.N. tabled a draft resolution condemning the latest Iraqi use of chemical weapons against Iranian civilians, though there was no direct mention of Iraq in the approved text.

Sir David Meirs is an experienced British diplomat, who served as British counselor in Tehran in 1977-79, and ambassador to Beirut in 1983-85.

Turkey's Kandemir Arrives in Tehran 30 Aug

NC3108061088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Mr Nuzhet Kandemir, under secretary at the Turkish Foreign Ministry, arrived in Tehran last night. He was welcomed by Acting Foreign Minister Besharati.

According to the report, Mr Kandemir is bringing a message from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. The report also adds that Kandemir will meet with officials of our country and will discuss matters of bilateral interest, Un Resolution No 598, the Geneva talks, the two countries' relations in the reconstruction era, and other topics of interest.

Meets With Besharati

LD3108170888 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 31 IRNA—The Islamic Republic of Iran will acept no precondition for implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, announced Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati here today.

In a meeting with visiting Turkish Deputy Foreign Minister Nuzhet Kandemir, Besharati said the party which opposes the resolution and refuses to enforce its articles has stood against the world's interests and security.

The U.N. sponsored peace talks commenced in Geneva on August 25, five days after a ceasefire went into effect in the almost eight-year-old Iraqi war.

The 1975 accord clearly defines the Iran-Iraq borders, Besharati noted adding "our country will recognize no other model or basis concerning the two countries' borders."

Besharati drawing attention to Iran's sincere cooperation with the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on ways to reach peace, said "our efforts for having access to a lasting peace are categorical and serious." Therefore, he added, Resolution 598 and the U.N. chief's implementation plan is the only way for achieving a lasting peace.

In response, the Turkish official declared that his country is ready to cooperate with Iran in order to restore peace and security to the region. Turkey advocates withdrawal of foreign military forces from the Persian Gulf, he said.

The two officials also held talks on the future of Tehran-Ankara relations.

Towards the end of the meeting, Besharati castigated the Iraqi regime's inhuman behavior towards Iraqi Kurds. Kandemir leading a delegation arrived here Thursday night.

Delivers Message to Musavi

LD3108172388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Mr Nuzhet Kandemir, the Turkish deputy foreign minister, met this afternoon with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. In this meeting, he delivered a message from Prime Minister Turgut Ozal concerning bilateral and regional relations. The message was for our prime minister and expressed the hope that the two countries' relations would deepen even more in the postwar environment.

Then Prime Minister Musavi, while expressing delight over receiving the Turkish prime minister's message, emphasized the ever-expanding bilateral relations and expressed hope that under the new circumstances Iran and Turkey may witness long strides toward increasing mutual relations.

In connection with the acceptance of Resolution 598 the prime minister said the Iraqi regime has obstructed the trend toward achieving peace and we feel that Saddam is still tempted to show off his power. This could jeoparize the resolution. Mr Musavi then termed as very barbaric the way the Iraqi regime has been treating Kurds in the north of that country, and said: On account of humanitarian principles, all of us and all countries around the world should help these oppressed people as much as possible.

Nigerian Education Minister Arrives in Tehran

NC2708060488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Mr Jubril Aminu, Nigeria's minister of education, arrived in Tehran last night at the head of a scientific delegation.

Following his arrival, the Nigerian minister of education said that his visit aims to lay the basis for cultural and scientific relations between Iran and Nigeria. He added: We hope that by exchanging views, the two countries' cultural and education relations will be further expanded.

According to the same report, this is the first visit by a Nigerian scientific delegation to our country since the victory of the Islamic Republic.

Montazeri Receives Nigerian, PRC Visitors

LD2908163588 Tehran IRNA in English 1428 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Qom, Aug 29, IRNA—The future leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri received visiting Nigerian Minister of Education Jubril Aminu and his accompanying entourage here Sunday.

Earlier on the same day, Ayatollah Montazeri also received Friday prayer leader of Seihan Grand Mosque in China's Xinkiang Province Mohammad Yunus.

The Nigerian official arrived here at the head of a delegation on Friday, while the Chinese alim is in Iran since the last week.

Mo'ayeri Meets With FRG Ambassador

LD2808205288 Tehran IRNA in English 1342 GMT 28 Aug 88

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 28, IRNA—West German Ambassador Armin Freitag in a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri here Sunday called the Islamic Republic an "important factor" for regional stability. Freitag also described Iran's acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 as a move towards guaranteeing regional security and securing world peace.

Referring to the ongoing Iran-Iraq peace talks in Geneva, Freitag promised his country would do all within its power to support the enforcement of U.N. Resolution 598 in line with the U.N. chief's implementation plan. He also announced his country's readiness to contribute to Iran's post-war reconstruction projects.

In response, Mo'ayeri said that the Federal Republic of Germany was among those countries that maintained good ties with the Islamic Republic in the course of the Iraqi-imposed war.

Mo'ayeri expressed hope that after peace is established, Tehran-Bonn ties would expand in the two countries' interests considering West Germany's technological capabilities.

The deputy premier, commenting on the Geneva peace talks, predicted that a lasting peace may be at hand within the framework of U.N. Resolution 598 and the 1975 accord, provided the iraqi regime does not obstruct the peace negotiations.

Besharati Receives New Austrian, GDR Envoys

LD2808213188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Aug 88

[Text] Today the new Austrian ambassador to Tehran met with the Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Besharati. He submitted a copy of his credentials.

At the meeting, the Austrian ambassador noted his country's neutrality and independence in the international arena and expressed his certainty that bilateral ties will expand in the future. Later the acting foreign affairs minister, noting the strong bilateral ties under critical conditions, said: As the policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding reconstruction become clear, Austria can assume an active role.

According to the Central News Unit, at a meeting with Besharati the new GDR ambassador also submitted a copy of his credentials. At this meeting Besharati noted the efforts made by the former ambassador of that country to Iran and wished success to the new ambassador.

Besharati Receives Libyan Ambassador

LD2808233088 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] In Tehran Brother Mohammad 'Ali Besharati, Iranian deputy foreign minister, has saluted the unswerving revolutionary and principled positions of the brother leader of the revolution and the people of the Great Jamahiriyah on the Iranian revolution.

At his meeting this afternoon with the brother secretary of the Arab Libyan Bureau in Tehran, Besharati said that Iran could not forget the support extended by the Great Jamahiriyah to the Iranian revolution, not could it forget its friends. Besharati emphasized the importance of Arab Libyan-Iranian relations entering the stage of practical cooperation in all domains.

Besharati Holds Talks With Lebanese Delegation

LD2908173688 Tehran IRNA in English 1522 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Tehran, Aug 20, IRNA—A delegation of Lebanon's Hezbollah met with Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati here Monday and discussed with him the latest developments in the region particularly those of south Lebanon.

The visitors also underlined the importance of the fight against world colonialism and the regime occupying holy Qods [Jerusalem].

In response, Besharati pledged the Islamic Republic's full support for Hezbollah's principled stance in Lebanon.

Larijani Meets With CSSR Ambassador

LD2708225988 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 27, IRNA—Czechoslovakia's Ambassador Milon Macha conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister for Euro-American Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani here today.

The two sides stressed expansion of bilateral relations in the meeting where Macha offered his country's services if needed for any cooperation in implementation of Security Council Resolution 598.

He also informed Larijani of the eagerness of the Czech prime minister for visiting Iran.

Finance Minister Outlines Taxation Plans

LD3109174788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] On the 5th day of Government Week, called the day of government and taxation, Mr Iravani, the minister of economic affairs and finance, gave an interview to the Central News Unit in which he discussed the country's tax policies and objectives. He said: The country's most important tax objective is to meet the government's current expenditures by collecting taxes; to prepare the ground for higher production by employing suitable techniques; and to assist agricultural growth, promotion of production cooperatives, expansion of new discoveries and scientific and industrial innovations, and growth of nonoil exports. He also said: The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, while compiling its tax policies, has made a point of assisting implementation of the decentralization policy, implementation of social justice, prevention of amassing excessive wealth, and giving priority to collection of huge taxes.

Continuing this interview, Mr Iravani said: The Finance Ministry, by implementing appropriate tax policies, intends to direct assets and manpower toward the country's economic priorities.

As for the economic priorities and reconstruction of the country's economic infrastructure, he said: The country's economic reconstruction program is now being prepared. After the cabinet's approval, it will be discussed in the Majlis Economic and Planning Commission.

The finance minister added: In this program the government will concentrate on amending the country's economic structure, achieving growth in the gross national product, devising a fundamental approach to inflation by increasing production and investing in the infrastructure, and by protecting the country's foreign trade balance.

He continued: In compiling this program it is necessary to pay greater attention to creating and expanding such industries as the gas industries and gas networks to reduce consumption of kerosene, and to promote petrochemical and steel industries and higher agricultural output in the farming sector.

On future plans for the country's tax system, Mr Iravani said: The country's 5-year taxation plan has been compiled and was submitted to the Planning and Budget Commission yesterday to assist in achieving a suitable taxation capacity. The draft bill on value added tax, which was prepared by the Majlis, is now being studied.

The minister said: The draft bill on value added tax, prepared utilizing the experience of other countries, will assist the distribution system and price comparison. Along with this, computerization of the taxation system will assist proper coding for taxation and facilitate tax collection from earnings.

In conclusion, Mr Iravani commented on achievements in the country's taxation system. He said: In the year 1366 [21 March 1987 to 20 March 1988], compared with the previous year, 4.5 percent more in tax revenues were collected. Moreover, during the past 4 months tax revenues have grown by 4 percent compared with a similar period last year. The growth is mainly due to collection of higher direct taxes.

Civil Aviation Head on Civilian Flights

NC2908081188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] During an interview with our correspondents, the managing director of the Civil Aviation Organization spoke about that organization's activities in routing flights over areas that have been the scene of enemy attacks. He said: Following Iran's acceptance of Resolution No 598 and the establishment of security, this organization will now coordinate with other relative forces and organs and use aviation and airport facilities to provide air control services to all areas throughout the airspace of the country and, particularly to the airports in the west, similar to the situation that prevailed before the war.

The Civil Aviation Organization's managing director pointed out that from now on the Tehran-Europe air route will use the domestic air routes in existence before the war. He called on domestic airline companies to bear in mind the capabilities of airports as far as their flights to the west of the country are concerned and to use determined air routes, particularly as far as flights to Europe are concerned. He continued by saying that the reconstruction and completion of airports, the construction of which was halted because of the war, is to resume soon.

Petroleum Minister Interviewed on Oil Industry

NC3008072588 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1745 GMT 28 Aug 88

[Interview with Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, petroleum minister, and Ahmad Rahgozar, deputy minister of petroleum for research and planning affairs, by unidentified correspondent—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Greetings, dear viewers. I pray for your success. As you know, we are observing Government Week, and today has been designated Government and Economic Independence Day. Therefore, we have invited a number of officials to give their views and answer questions. Our guests today are Mr Aqazadeh, the honorable petroleum minister, and Mr Rahgozar, the deputy minister of petroleum for research and planning affairs. They will state their views in this program.

My first question is to you, Mr Aqazadeh. Please tell us about the developments that have taken place at the petroleum ministry, in particular, and in the country's economic affairs, in general, since the revolution, and how you would analyze the country's economy.

[Aqazadeh] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. We are beginning Government Week this year at a time when a new stage has begun in the Islamic revolution and when the country's need for construction and economic rebuilding is more necessary than ever before, and a matter of high priority.

The petroleum ministry's role is very important as far as economic independence is concerned, because if we ever want to achieve economic independence we will have to use our foreign exchange income, 90 percent of which is ensured by the petroleum ministry.

However, before going into this, I would like to speak briefly about the new conditions created in the petroleum ministry and say some things that could not be said during the past 8 years for security reasons. I hope that from now on we will be able to tell the nation about the petroleum ministry's role in relation to the war and the special activities carried out by this ministry during these 8 years.

First, I would like to discuss where we stand in relation to world oil and gas resources. So far, according to precise estimations, the world has 700 billion barrels of known oil reserves. It is foreseen that at least 250 billion barrels more will be produced. Breaking down this figure, we see that 477 billion barrels, or 70 percent of the world's oil, belongs to OPEC countries. Of this, 400 billion barrels are produced by the Persian Gulf countries. These figures show how the major quantity of oil is produced by some countries in the Persian Gulf. I would like to refer to certain countries.

The oil reserves of the United States are estimated at up to 32 billion barrels. At its present production rate, the United States will not have more than another 8 years of production. The Soviet Union has 59 billion barrels of known oil resources, and I think that it can produce oil for the next 12 to 14 years. The North Sea—where Britain and Norway are involved—has reserves of 18 billion barrels, which will not last longer than 7 or 8 years. Each day we move closer to the sensitive point of an oil crisis which is expected to start in 1990. The energy that will be used in the world in the future can be found in the Persian Gulf, and this is what gives this region its special importance.

The world economy is heavily dependent on the Persian Gulf region. Iran plays a very major role here. We have both large oil resources and large gas resources. Some economists point out that the world of tomorrow wil be a world of gas, and we have the second largest gas resource in the world. Our oil and gas resources have not

yet been fully tapped, and we should start serious activities to do this. Very important resources—especially gas—have been explored in the country, and we will report on this when the time comes. Thus, we see that we have to have high production for the country's reconstruction and economic independence, and that we will have to use the oil income toward ensuring that economic independence. A very serious and major discussion is going on in the government. Hours are spent on discussions and plans are made on how to use oil income for the country's economic growth and independence. We foresee that we will have to make considerable use of oil resources for investments, at least for the next 10 years. Therefore, we will have to rely on the production and sale of oil in order to create an industry which will make us independent of imports in the future, since we do not have any other income to rely on.

I wish to emphasize once again that discussions are continuing in the government on the topic of economic independence, and that the basis of these talks is oil.

I would like to say that the world today is the world of petrochemicals and that the world of tomorrow will be the world of gas. The United States is the largest producer of petrochemical products, followed by Japan, which has almost no oil resources—about 40,000 to 50,000 barrels. However, the price of petrochemical products is between 10 and 15 times more. This return is not yielded by any other product in the world. Putting it more clearly, if each barrel of oil sells for $18 today, prices increase by up to 15 times when this oil is turned into petrochemical products. We are importers of petrochemical products.

In other words, we give our oil and import petrochemical products at an added value, and we pay 15 times more for these products. I was looking at some figures. Between 1360 and the end of 1364 [21 March 1981 to 20 March 1986] we imported $14.4 billion of petrochemical products, while with a $1.8 billion investment we could produce $1.2 billion of goods annually which we could sell at international prices. God willing, we will start an average of one project each year, increasing to two or three projects annually in a few years. These plans take us up to 1370 [year beginning 21 March 1991] when we will have 10 petrochemical projects and the country will have attained at least 80 percent independence in petrochemical products.

Therefore, in summing up, I would like to say that a country with immense gas and oil resources should use these resources to create industries that can bring in more. We hope that the attention that the government and the Majlis are paying to this will continue, and that we will be able to give more information to our people at suitable times. I hope that serious steps will be taken toward this. I would like to add in conclusion that my view and my message from the petroleum ministry to all the people is that from now on we should concentrate our energies on construction and, God willing, all our activities will be aimed at this from now on.

Mr Rahgozar, since you are in charge of the petroleum ministry's research and planning, I would like to ask what investments and planning there are for oil-related industries.

[Rahgozar] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. Fortunately, the petroleum ministry has made its forecasts for 10 years in two 5-year programs. This program was presented to the government last year and the ministry is now fully ready to start its investments in these fields. Of course, many investment projects have been undertaken, but because of the war situation it was a little difficult to continue them. However, I think that this will be overcome now.

I think that if we break up the oil industry into the sections that Mr Aqazadeh did—oil, gas and petrochemicals—we will see that in these two programs gas and petrochemicals are two very important factors as far as the development of the country's economy, and especially the oil industry, is concerned. In a nutshell, relatively large investments are made annually—more than $1 billion. The reason I am referring to dollars is because the rial income is ensured from within by our compatriots' payments for by-products. Our capital relies on these payments. That is, nothing is received from the government.

However, as far as foreign exchange capital is concerned—and this is an income which is again ensured by us—about $1 billion of this income should be re-invested in oil in the expansion of our oil and gas fields. We hope that in the 5-year program before us we can increase gas production up to about 100 million cubic meters daily. The total amount of gas that we are using in the network at present is 35 million cubic meters. This shows the vast development that we have planned in the field of gas. As for oil, God willing, we will increase our oil extraction by carrying out exploration. We may be able to raise production by about 1 million barrels during the next 5 years. Of course, part of the investment has been made, and part of it will, God willing, start and be completed during this 5-year period.

After extracting oil we will turn it into by-products. You know that with our population growth and with the development that we have had in the country, our consumption of by-products has increased greatly. I think that this is a good opportunity for me to advise that we economize, irrespective of the situation that we are facing. The crude oil that we refine and offer to the public as fuel is the country's capital which we can turn into foreign exchange and into industrial goods, thus helping the country's development.

As far as gas is concerned, I would like to repeat what Mr Aqazadeh said, that the pivot of our activities is gas and petrochmicals, to which we pay special attention. God willing, we will handle gas in the way I indicated. The main activity will be the distribution of this gas to homes and commerical and industrial units. This is something which the petroleum ministry is extensively working on and all the preliminary steps have been taken. As an example, I would like to say that before the establishment of the Islamic Republic we did not have more than 50,000 branch pipelines. Today, thank God, despite the war imposed on us and despite the social pressures, this number has increased to 750,000 branch pipelines. In other words, we have been able to add 700,000 branch pipelines in less than 10 years since the revolution and we have been able to distribute gas to the people, even though our fuel was limited and we had various pressures to cope with.

There is extensive activity in the petrochemical field, in the form of six large projects. Part of our country's agriculture which needs chemical fertilizers relies on this industry. More than 60 percent of the country's industry relies on petrochemical products. Industries which your viewers come across very often—all the plastic, tire, and paint industries—and many others rely on raw materials that are produced by petrochemical industries. We plan to have a number of large chemical projects which, God willing, will help our industry.

I would like to add that the total amount that we intend to invest will be about $2 billion annually. This is a large foreign exchange figure, but it will actually ensure our economic industry. If we can use foreign exchange from oil for investments instead of for daily expenses—about $2 billion annually—we can, by the end of this program, save up to $1 billion annually in petrochemicals alone. This shows how much greater our reliance on domestic products will be. Gas will replace by-products, the crude oil used for the production of by-products can be exported, and the import of by-products be completely stopped. In short, we should strengthen the country's economic infrastructure so that we can continue with more 5-year programs.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Mr Aqazadeh, in view of what you have said and in view of the length of the time that you have been in charge of the petroleum industry, please explain what the ministry's responsibilities have been during this period. Also, please tell us whether programs have been drawn up on the basis of oil for the reconstruction of the country in view of the new situation that has now arisen.

[Aqazadeh] Our reconstruction has been going on since the war started. But for security reasons I was unable to tell the people about it, fearing that the wrong ears would hear it on the media. However, we have filmed it all. Miracles have been performed in this respect, and both the east and the west have admitted this. All the potentials of the east and west were centralized in Iran. Without any exception, all our units were bombed at least once. Some of our refineries were bombed up to 15 times. Some were so extensively bombed that they could not believe how we were able to reconstruct them so quickly. Very interesting films on this have been prepared which will be shown to the public. But our feeling was that the more the enemy bombs us, the more we will strive to reconstruct. It is because of this that they were unable to stop our oil production, our oil exports, and the output of our refineries. God willing, the people will be told about all this.

However, the petroleum ministry has not only worked toward reconstruction and toward ensuring the country's fuel supply. Every year, we have made the largest contribution to the country's development budgets. As an example, from Mehr 1364 [month beginning 23 September 1985] to Khordad [month ending 21 June] (?of this year), we made 350,000 distribution branches [not further specified] available to the people. Our program this year is to give the people at least 200,000 such branches.

In 1366 [year ending 20 March 1988] the gas company paid 5 billion tomans for its development projects. This is a very high figure. The government and the Majlis were informed of our activities. However, from now on we will tell the people what we have done. Even when the war was at its height, we did not stop construction. Iran is the only country with a 1,200 km border at war and with its oil resources in the war zones which continued new oil explorations. Our drills have found new oil and gas resources. Also, in war conditions, our country's gas supply was not interrupted for a single day, even though our gas resources were in the war zone.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Mr Aqazadeh. We do not have any more time at our disposal, but we hope to have the opportunity to speak to you again in the future. Do you want to add anything?

[Aqazadeh] No, thank you.

[Correspondent] Dear viewers, we end our program here and we hope the discussion met with your satisfaction. God bless you.

Sri Lanka

Editorials View Changes After Ziaul Haq's Death

Foreign Policy Praised

BK2608105188 Colombo SUN in English 19 Aug 88 p 7

[Editorial: "Death of a President"]

[Text] The death of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq deeply shocked the world. He was at the zenith of his political career, after ruling Pakistan for well over a decade, reputedly with an iron fist.

His sudden demise naturally left a great void in his country and among the millions of Pakistanis who supported his kind of rule bordering on religious fundamentalism.

His death will undeniably bring about vast changes in the political system of Pakistan, a strategic South Asian nation, viewed with covetous eyes by the superpowers. While the new rulers have vowed to maintain the status quo, the foreign policy projections could undoubtedly face decisive changes.

The late President of Pakistan was, however, admired for his style and also for his guts by millions in the Islamic world.

They would miss him sadly, not only because they have lost a friend, but a leader who tried to foster Islamic and Arab unity and always volunteered to mediate in time of crises among that brotherhood.

Being a founder member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the regional entity will miss his diplomatic prowess in keeping the subcontinent peaceful and stable for the greater good of the millions living there. Sadly the cruel hand of death deprived him of hosting this years' SAARC summit, which he willingly undertook to help Lanka out.

Gen. Ziaul Haq has indeed been a close friend of this country. Quite unhesitatingly and braving serious allegations from various quarters in the international community he extended Pakistani assistance to Lanka, when its sovereignty and integrity was almost at stake, with terrorism taking a heavy toll.

Under his rule, the two countries did expand and fortify their cultural and commercial ties.

His tragic departure comes in the wake of political and diplomatic changes taking place in South Asia.

The withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the reported upsurge of mujahidin reactions from their bases in Pakistan have pertinent relevance to the current developments in Islamabad.

Indeed, Ziaul Haq, despite his unpopular moves, including the execution of his political rival Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, was able to survive at the top as a result of the Afghan dilemma. The militarist bedrock that he built himself and for Pakistan, is a direct outcome of the Soviet occupation there.

Even after the much admired Geneva Accords, Ziaul Haq's continued support for the Afghan rebels won him a very special status in the Western Alliance.

Steadfastly, remaining a conduit of arms to the rebels, Ziaul Haq earned himself the wrath of Kabul and Moscow. Recently, he came under heavy pressure from the Soviets, to allow their soldiers to make a dignified retreat. The untimely death of Zia, in the most bizarre manner, leaves many questions unanswered. He did have many enemies and political rivals inside his own country, as well as outside. Pakistan was also a cockpit of superpower intrigue as well as a target of animus from some of its neighbours.

Indeed his death is bound to have regional repercussions, as the late leader was one of the main stars in the geopolitical constellation of South Asia.

For Pakistan, his sudden exit has caused a dangerous political vacuum.

More Violence Possible

BK2608110588 Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Gen. Ziaul Haq"]

[Text] The people of Sri Lanka share—with the rest of mankind—the world's sense of shock at the tragic death of Pakistan's President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The circumstances of his death do not immediately appear clear. But Pakistani authorities have gone on record as saying that sabotage cannot be ruled out. Gen. Ziaul Haq died in a mid-air plane explosion. Conclusions as to its cause will, naturally, have to await expert investigations.

The Pakistan President's death brings to mind the distressing record of political assassinations that runs through the history of leadership in Asian countries: in Sri Lanka, S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, not forgetting a whole series of UNP and USA [United Socialist Alliance] leaders recently; and in India, Indira Gandhi. The African record could be even less inspiring.

Whatever the final verdict over Gen. Ziaul Haq's death, the list so far offers painful testimony to the escalation of violence in Third World politics. Gen. Ziaul Haq strove, in Pakistan—as leaders in Bangladesh and Iran have been seeking—to establish an orthodox theocratic regime.

Significantly, current historical observers have commented that conformist policies in religious matters could lead to repressive controls and to inevitable conflicts with the democratic process. At all events, it is becoming increasingly evident that violence and terrorism are stalking Asia with the same reckless and powerful force as we have seen in Ireland and Spain.

Gen. Ziaul Haq's death, in any event, ought to alert other nations to the possible dangers of insidious urban guerrilla techniques.

Terrorism, perhaps, can bring on what the poet called a desolation. But, as the poet himself suggested, it would be unwise to mistake that condition for peace.

Gen. Ziaul Haq's ten-year rule over Pakistan has not been easy. He had to cope with the effects of the Russian presence in Afghanistan. Relations with neighbouring India have often been tense. Worse still, he was to face both open opposition and, later, deep undercurrents of hostility at home.

Pakistan's relations with our land throughout Gen. Ziaul Haq's term of office have been cordial, and in times of special need, his assistance and generosity cannot be forgotten. It can truly be said that Gen. Ziaul Haq was more than a good friend to Sri Lanka.

As a leading member of SAARC, as a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, Pakistan has made a great contribution to the region. To Sri Lanka, our people will repeat, she has been a constant friend. Pakistan has been ready to extend her fullest support whatever our need, whether it has been food, finance or technical training. It is only natural that the people of this country should share Pakistan's anxiety and grief in her hour of distress.

Gen. Ziaul Haq claimed to have eliminated the politics of vengeance. His own fate could contradict that optimism.